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New Mexico Labor Market Review

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Bruce King
Governor

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Secretary

HIGHLIGHTS - September 1994

...The September 1994 seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in New Mexico was 5.4 percent, unchanged from August, and five tenths of a percentage point below the September national rate of 5.9 percent.

...Total nonagricultural employment at 667,200 in September, is some 33,000 jobs or 5.2 percent higher than its year ago level.

...Construction continues to lead all major industry groups in the rate of job growth by adding 6,200 workers for substantial 16.4 percent growth over the year.

...Total nonfarm payroll employment in Albuquerque now stands at 309,700, an over the year gain of 16,800 jobs or 5.7 percent.

Unemployment Rates
Seasonally Adjusted

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Beginning in January 1994, the U.S. and all state's labor force estimates are based on a totally redesigned household survey and collection methodology. These improvements in the Current Population Survey (CPS) however mean that the 1994 estimates are not strictly comparable with labor force estimates produced prior to 1994 as illustrated in the adjoining graph.

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Labor Force Estimates
(Household Survey Based)

New Mexico

The New Mexico seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for September 1994 was 5.4 percent, unchanged from August. The rate was up two tenths of a percentage point from July to August, following a similar increase from June to July. However, New Mexico's unemployment rate has dropped by two and three tenths points since last September. New Mexico's seasonally adjusted rate is half of a percentage point below the comparable national rate of 5.9 percent. The U.S. unemployment rate fell by two tenths of a point in September, after remaining unchanged between July and August, and has dropped eight tenths of a percentage point since September of last year.

Further evidence of the strong employment situation in New Mexico is furnished by claims data from the Unemployment Insurance (U.I.) program. The U.I. program data is especially significant this year because of the uncertainty surrounding year-to-year comparisons of unemployment estimates given the changes in the Current Population Survey questionnaire used in taking the survey. Strong evidence of powerful demand for labor came from the report on U.I. recipients - recipients of unemployment insurance dropped by almost 9 percent over August and by 4.6 percent from September 1993. The U.I. data show that there has been a significant drop in U.I. recipients over the past year, substantiating the drop in the unemployment rate over the year. It is important to note that only about twenty-two percent of the unemployed in New Mexico are currently receiving unemployment benefits - U.I. recipients numbered about 9,200, while unemployment stood at 41,100 not seasonally adjusted.

In the fall of each year, the U.S. Census Bureau publishes data on the percent of persons with income below the poverty level by state. Estimates released in October 1994 show that the proportion of New Mexicans with incomes below the poverty level fell from 21.6 percent in 1992 to 17.4 percent in 1993. The poverty level for a family of four is now $14,800. The drop in the proportion of the population below the poverty level in New Mexico can be attributed to substantial job growth in the past two years, as well as annual average pay that is increasing at a rate faster than the national average.

Nationally, unemployment has dropped by 9.7 percent since last September, while New Mexico's unemployment has fallen about 2[illegible] percent, on a seasonally adjusted basis. Recently released d[illegible] from the Current Population Survey provide background on [illegible]e composition of unemployment for experienced workers in New Mexico by occupational category. The 1993 unemployment rate overall was 6.7 percent. The unemployment rate was 2.4 percent for executive, administrative & managerial personnel, 3.1 percent for professional specialty occupations, 5.3 percent for technical and related support occupations, 7.4 percent for sales occupations, 6.1 percent for administrative support (including clerical), 7.9 percent for service occupations, and 7.1 percent for precision production, craft and repair. Unemployment rates for operators, fabricators and laborers range from 8.8 percent for transportation and material moving occupations to 12.2 percent for machine operators, assemblers and inspectors and 20.8 percent for handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers and laborers.

	Prel. Sep. 1994	Revised Aug 1994	Sep. 1993	Change From Aug 1994	Change From Sep. 1993
Civilian Labor Force	781,200	786,400	757,800	-5,200	+23,400
Employment	740,100	744,300	701,700	-4,200	+38,400
Unemployment	41,100	42,100	56,100	-1,000	-15,000
Rate	5.3%	5.3%	7.4%		
Rate (seasonally adjusted)	5.4%	5.4%	7.7%		

Albuquerque MSA 1/

Albuquerque's unemployment rate (seasonally adjusted) rose by one tenth of a percentage point in September to 4.1 percent. The Albuquerque MSA unemployment rate is one and three tenths points below the state rate - the state seasonally adjusted rate remained unchanged at 5.4 percent. Albuquerque MSA ranked 5th lowest out of New Mexico counties and MSA's in unemployment rate.

The number of unemployed in the Albuquerque MSA is down by 40 percent from this time last year, compared with a 27 percent decline in unemployment statewide and a 10 percent drop nationwide. The Albuquerque MSA comprises three counties, and the over-the-year unemployment decline for Bernalillo County at 40.5 percent, was significantly larger than the declines for Sandoval and Valencia counties, which were 33 and 37 percent respectively. Over the month, the Bernalillo County decline was 1.6 percent, 9.5 percent in Sandoval and 2.0 percent decline in Valencia County.

The number of U.I. recipients in Bernalillo County was down almost 30 percent over the month and by slightly over thirty percent over the year. U.I. recipients fell by 16 percent over the year and by 34 percent over the month in Sandoval County; in Valencia County the drop was 31 over the month and 39 percent over the year. About 14 percent of the unemployed received U.I. in September.

	Prel. Sep. 1994	Revised Aug. 1994	Sep. 1993	Change From Aug. 1994	Change From Sep. 1993
Civilian Labor Force	345,700	344,800	330,100	+900	+15,600
Employment	331,800	330,500	307,100	+1,300	+24,700
Unemployment	13,900	14,300	23,000	-400	-9,100
Rate	4.0%	4.1%	7.0%		
Rate (seasonally adjusted)	4.1%	4.0%	7.2%		

1/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties

NEW MEXICO AND UNITED STATES
RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

NEW MEXICO

	Civilian Labor Force	Employ-ment	Un-Employ-ment	Rate %	SA Rate %
1978	545,000	514,000	31,000	5.7%	
1979	557,000	520,000	37,000	6.6%	
1980	562,000	520,000	42,000	7.5%	
1981	579,000	537,000	42,000	7.3%	
1982	596,000	541,000	55,000	9.2%	
1983	609,000	547,000	62,000	10.1%	
1984	628,000	581,000	47,000	7.5%	
1985	644,000	587,000	57,000	8.8%	
1986	678,000	616,000	62,000	9.2%	
1987	682,000	622,000	60,000	8.9%	
1988	688,000	635,000	54,000	7.8%	
1989	698,000	651,000	46,000	6.7%	
1990	707,000	662,000	44,000	6.3%	
1991	725,000	675,000	50,000	6.9%	
1992	741,000	691,000	51,000	6.8%	
1993	756,000	700,000	57,000	7.5%	
1993 JAN	739,115	681,969	57,146	7.7%	7.2%
FEB	743,680	691,320	52,360	7.0%	7.1%
MAR	751,312	696,147	55,165	7.3%	7.4%
APR	754,687	699,056	55,631	7.4%	7.4%
MAY	755,049	697,959	57,090	7.6%	7.7%
JUN	722,336	702,862	69,474	9.0%	7.8%
JUL	766,772	704,205	62,567	8.2%	7.8%
AUG	757,302	698,651	58,651	7.7%	7.8%
SEP	757,812	701,692	56,120	7.4%	7.7%
OCT	766,097	710,791	55,306	7.2%	7.7%
NOV	763,563	710,573	52,990	6.9%	7.5%
DEC	756,274	704,774	51,500	6.8%	7.4%
1994 JAN	772,298	723,486	48,812	6.3%	5.9%
FEB	774,396	734,891	39,505	5.1%	5.2%
MAR	773,943	733,633	40,310	5.2%	5.2%
APR	786,316	745,731	40,585	5.2%	5.2%
MAY	783,257	740,870	42,387	5.4%	5.5%
JUN	794,805	744,778	50,027	6.3%	5.0%
JUL	788,799	744,370	44,429	5.6%	5.2%
AUG	786,394	744,331	42,063	5.3%	5.4%
SEP	781,229	740,137	41,092	5.3%	5.4%
OCT					
NOV					
DEC					
# CHANGE FROM					
Month Ago	-5,165	-4,194	-971	0.0%	0.0%
Year Ago	23,417	38,445	-15,028	-2.1%	-2.3%
2 Yrs. Ago	40,229	49,137	-9,908	-1.5%	
3 Yrs. Ago	56,229	65,137	-8,908	-1.6%	
% CHANGE FROM					
Month Ago	-0.7%	-0.6%	-2.4%		
Year Ago	3.1%	5.5%	-26.8%		
2 Yrs. Ago	5.4%	7.1%	-19.4%		
3 Yrs. Ago	7.8%	9.6%	-17.8%		

UNITED STATES (in thousands)

	Civilian Labor Force	Employ-ment	Un-Employ-ment	Rate %	SA Rate %
1978	102,251	96,048	6,202	6.1%	
1979	104,962	98,824	6,137	5.8%	
1980	106,940	99,303	7,637	7.1%	
1981	108,670	100,397	8,273	7.6%	
1982	110,204	99,526	10,678	9.7%	
1983	111,550	100,834	10,717	9.6%	
1984	113,544	105,005	8,539	7.5%	
1985	115,461	107,150	8,312	7.2%	
1986	117,834	109,597	8,237	7.0%	
1987	119,865	112,440	7,425	6.2%	
1988	121,669	114,968	6,701	5.5%	
1989	123,869	117,342	6,528	5.3%	
1990	124,787	117,914	6,874	5.5%	
1991	125,303	116,877	8,426	6.7%	
1992	126,982	117,598	9,384	7.4%	
1993	128,040	119,306	8,734	6.8%	
1993 JAN	126,034	116,123	9,911	7.9%	7.1%
FEB	126,505	116,735	9,770	7.7%	7.0%
MAR	126,682	117,406	9,276	7.3%	7.0%
APR	126,491	117,856	8,635	6.8%	7.0%
MAY	127,807	119,201	8,606	6.7%	6.9%
JUN	129,839	120,586	9,252	7.1%	6.9%
JUL	130,324	121,323	9,002	6.9%	6.8%
AUG	129,472	121,002	8,470	6.5%	6.7%
SEP	127,858	119,730	8,128	6.4%	6.7%
OCT	128,547	120,446	8,101	6.3%	6.7%
NOV	128,521	120,632	7,890	6.1%	6.5%
DEC	128,401	120,636	7,764	6.0%	6.4%
1994 JAN	129,393	119,901	9,492	7.3%	6.7%
FEB	129,764	120,503	9,262	7.1%	6.5%
MAR	129,718	120,844	8,874	6.8%	6.5%
APR	129,682	121,604	8,078	6.2%	6.4%
MAY	130,602	122,946	7,656	5.9%	6.0%
JUN	132,115	123,864	8,251	6.2%	6.0%
JUL	132,783	124,503	8,281	6.2%	6.1%
AUG	132,361	124,493	7,868	5.9%	6.1%
SEP	131,155	123,775	7,379	5.6%	5.9%
OCT					
NOV					
DEC					
# CHANGE FROM					
Month Ago	-1,206	-718	-489	-0.3%	-0.2%
Year Ago	3,297	4,045	-749	-0.8%	-0.8%
2 Yrs. Ago	4,173	6,177	-2,005	-1.8%	
3 Yrs. Ago	5,852	6,898	-1,047	-1.1%	
% CHANGE FROM					
Month Ago	-0.9%	-0.6%	-6.6%		
Year Ago	2.6%	3.4%	-9.2%		
2 Yrs. Ago	3.3%	5.3%	-21.4%		
3 Yrs. Ago	4.7%	5.9%	-12.4%		

Source: Based on current population survey
Note: Annual average labor force levels and unemployment rates may not calculate exactly due to independent rounding.
Note 2: SA Rate is seasonally adjusted rate.

New Mexico Labor Force Estimates 1/

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	PRELIMINARY SEPTEMBER 1994				REVISED AUGUST 1994				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	781,229	740,137	41,092	5.3%	786,394	744,331	42,063	5.3%	-5,165	-4,194	-971	-0.7%	-0.6%	-2.3%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	345,724	331,806	13,918	4.0%	344,753	330,472	14,281	4.1%	971	1,334	-363	0.3%	0.4%	-2.5%
Bernalillo	287,600	276,191	11,409	4.0%	286,676	275,080	11,596	4.0%	924	1,111	-187	0.3%	0.4%	-1.6%
Sandoval	35,113	33,644	1,469	4.2%	35,133	33,509	1,624	4.6%	-20	135	-155	-0.1%	0.4%	-9.5%
Valencia	23,011	21,971	1,040	4.5%	22,943	21,882	1,061	4.6%	68	89	-21	0.3%	0.4%	-2.0%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	62,305	58,379	3,926	6.3%	61,587	57,456	4,131	6.7%	718	923	-205	1.2%	1.6%	-5.0%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	77,342	74,638	2,704	3.5%	79,046	76,468	2,578	3.3%	-1,704	-1,830	126	-2.2%	-2.4%	4.9%
Los Alamos	12,032	11,905	127	1.1%	12,310	12,196	114	0.9%	-278	-291	13	-2.3%	-2.4%	11.4%
Santa Fe	65,310	62,733	2,577	3.9%	66,736	64,272	2,464	3.7%	-1,426	-1,539	113	-2.1%	-2.4%	4.6%
Catron	1,059	959	100	9.4%	1,128	1,009	119	10.5%	-69	-50	-19	-6.1%	-5.0%	-16.0%
Chaves	23,540	21,931	1,609	6.8%	23,787	22,292	1,495	6.3%	-247	-361	114	-1.0%	-1.6%	7.6%
Cibola	8,932	8,250	682	7.6%	9,140	8,263	877	9.6%	-208	-13	-195	-2.3%	-0.2%	-22.2%
Colfax	6,370	5,983	387	6.1%	6,502	6,195	307	4.7%	-132	-212	80	-2.0%	-3.4%	26.1%
Curry	18,367	17,291	1,076	5.9%	18,582	17,602	980	5.3%	-215	-311	96	-1.2%	-1.8%	9.8%
De Baca	849	835	14	1.6%	910	873	37	4.1%	-61	-38	-23	-6.7%	-4.4%	-62.2%
Eddy	22,476	20,600	1,876	8.3%	22,880	20,973	1,907	8.3%	-404	-373	-31	-1.8%	-1.8%	-1.6%
Grant	11,613	10,864	749	6.4%	11,742	10,984	758	6.5%	-129	-120	-9	-1.1%	-1.1%	-1.2%
Guadalupe	1,744	1,598	146	8.4%	1,783	1,630	153	8.6%	-39	-32	-7	-2.2%	-2.0%	-4.6%
Harding	476	439	37	7.8%	513	476	37	7.2%	-37	-37	0	-7.2%	-7.8%	0.0%
Hidalgo	2,905	2,764	141	4.9%	2,974	2,830	144	4.8%	-69	-66	-3	-2.3%	-2.3%	-2.1%
Lea	25,168	23,519	1,649	6.6%	25,439	23,880	1,559	6.1%	-271	-361	90	-1.1%	-1.5%	5.8%
Lincoln	6,309	5,903	406	6.4%	6,390	6,076	314	4.9%	-81	-173	92	-1.3%	-2.8%	29.3%
Luna	8,813	8,127	686	7.8%	8,849	8,011	838	9.5%	-36	116	-152	-0.4%	1.4%	-18.1%
McKinley	25,310	23,434	1,876	7.4%	25,747	23,837	1,910	7.4%	-437	-403	-34	-1.7%	-1.7%	-1.8%
Mora	1,487	1,302	185	12.4%	1,517	1,314	203	13.4%	-30	-12	-18	-2.0%	-0.9%	-8.9%
Otero	19,686	18,554	1,132	5.8%	20,109	18,882	1,227	6.1%	-423	-328	-95	-2.1%	-1.7%	-7.7%
Quay	4,785	4,446	339	7.1%	4,801	4,567	234	4.9%	-16	-121	105	-0.3%	-2.6%	44.9%
Rio Arriba	15,229	14,190	1,039	6.8%	15,621	14,504	1,117	7.2%	-392	-314	-78	-2.5%	-2.2%	-7.0%
Roosevelt	7,481	7,198	283	3.8%	7,679	7,358	321	4.2%	-198	-160	-38	-2.6%	-2.2%	-11.8%
San Juan	42,841	39,490	3,351	7.8%	43,439	39,908	3,531	8.1%	-598	-418	-180	-1.4%	-1.0%	-5.1%
San Miguel	11,560	10,873	687	5.9%	11,688	10,966	722	6.2%	-128	-93	-35	-1.1%	-0.8%	-4.8%
Sierra	3,454	3,313	141	4.1%	3,529	3,382	147	4.2%	-75	-69	-6	-2.1%	-2.0%	-4.1%
Socorro	6,614	6,206	408	6.2%	6,806	6,325	481	7.1%	-192	-119	-73	-2.8%	-1.9%	-15.2%
Taos	12,494	11,274	1,220	9.8%	12,939	11,625	1,314	10.2%	-445	-351	-94	-3.4%	-3.0%	-7.2%
Torrance	4,505	4,243	262	5.8%	4,576	4,329	247	5.4%	-71	-86	15	-1.6%	-2.0%	6.1%
Union	1,791	1,728	63	3.5%	1,936	1,842	94	4.9%	-145	-114	-31	-7.5%	-6.2%	-33.0%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area -- Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties
3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area -- Doña Ana County
4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area -- Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

New Mexico Labor Force Estimates 1/

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	PRELIMINARY SEPTEMBER 1994				REVISED SEPTEMBER 1993				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	781,229	740,137	41,092	5.3%	757,812	701,692	56,120	7.4%	23,417	38,445	-15,028	3.1%	5.5%	-26.8%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	345,724	331,806	13,918	4.0%	330,157	307,136	23,021	7.0%	15,567	24,670	-9,103	4.7%	8.0%	-39.5%
Bernalillo	287,600	276,191	11,409	4.0%	274,836 L	255,656	19,180	7.0%	12,764	20,535	-7,771	4.6%	8.0%	-40.5%
Sandoval	35,113	33,644	1,469	4.2%	33,334	31,143	2,191	6.6%	1,779	2,501	-722	5.3%	8.0%	-33.0%
Valencia	23,011	21,971	1,040	4.5%	21,988 L	20,337	1,651	7.5%	1,023	1,634	-611	4.7%	8.0%	-37.0%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	62,305	58,379	3,926	6.3%	60,391	55,562	4,829	8.0%	1,914	2,817	-903	3.2%	5.1%	-18.7%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	77,342	74,638	2,704	3.5%	74,204	71,386	2,818	3.8%	3,138	3,252	-114	4.2%	4.6%	-4.0%
Los Alamos	12,032	11,905	127	1.1%	11,539	11,386	153	1.3%	493	519	-26	4.3%	4.6%	-17.0%
Santa Fe	65,310	62,733	2,577	3.9%	62,665	60,000	2,665	4.3%	2,645	2,733	-88	4.2%	4.6%	-3.3%
Catron	1,059	959	100	9.4%	1,033	916	117	11.3%	26	43	-17	2.5%	4.7%	-14.5%
Chaves	23,540	21,931	1,609	6.8%	23,219	21,382	1,837	7.9%	321	549	-228	1.4%	2.6%	-12.4%
Cibola	8,932	8,250	682	7.6%	9,133	8,083	1,050	11.5%	-201	167	-368	-2.2%	2.1%	-35.0%
Colfax	6,370	5,983	387	6.1%	6,181	5,658	523	8.5%	189	325	-136	3.1%	5.7%	-26.0%
Curry	18,367	17,291	1,076	5.9%	18,213	16,869	1,344	7.4%	154	422	-268	0.8%	2.5%	-19.9%
De Baca	849	835	14	1.6%	844	799	45	5.3%	5	36	-31	0.6%	4.5%	-68.9%
Eddy	22,476	20,600	1,876	8.3%	22,491	20,309	2,182	9.7%	-15	291	-306	-0.1%	1.4%	-14.0%
Grant	11,613	10,864	749	6.4%	11,381	10,482	899	7.9%	232	382	-150	2.0%	3.6%	-16.7%
Guadalupe	1,744	1,598	146	8.4%	1,737	1,534	203	11.7%	7	64	-57	0.4%	4.2%	-28.1%
Harding	476	439	37	7.8%	480	444	36	7.5%	-4	-5	1	-0.8%	-1.1%	2.8%
Hidalgo	2,905	2,764	141	4.9%	2,840	2,657	183	6.4%	65	107	-42	2.3%	4.0%	-23.0%
Lea	25,168	23,519	1,649	6.6%	24,469	23,067	1,402	5.7%	699	452	247	2.9%	2.0%	17.6%
Lincoln	6,309	5,903	406	6.4%	6,287	5,827	460	7.3%	22	76	-54	0.3%	1.3%	-11.7%
Luna	8,813	8,127	686	7.8%	8,672	7,770	902	10.4%	141	357	-216	1.6%	4.6%	-23.9%
McKinley	25,310	23,434	1,876	7.4%	25,131	22,998	2,133	8.5%	179	436	-257	0.7%	1.9%	-12.0%
Mora	1,487	1,302	185	12.4%	1,498	1,230	268	17.9%	-11	72	-83	-0.7%	5.9%	-31.0%
Otero	19,686	18,554	1,132	5.8%	19,688	18,063	1,625	8.3%	-2	491	-493	0.0%	2.7%	-30.3%
Quay	4,785	4,446	339	7.1%	4,685	4,378	307	6.6%	100	68	32	2.1%	1.6%	10.4%
Rio Arriba	15,229	14,190	1,039	6.8%	15,672	13,950	1,722	11.0%	-443	240	-683	-2.8%	1.7%	-39.7%
Roosevelt	7,481	7,198	283	3.8%	7,074	6,650	424	6.0%	407	548	-141	5.8%	8.2%	-33.3%
San Juan	42,841	39,490	3,351	7.8%	42,318	38,299	4,019	9.5%	523	1,191	-668	1.2%	3.1%	-16.6%
San Miguel	11,560	10,873	687	5.9%	11,221	10,267	954	8.5%	339	606	-267	3.0%	5.9%	-28.0%
Sierra	3,454	3,313	141	4.1%	3,344	3,173	171	5.1%	110	140	-30	3.3%	4.4%	-17.5%
Socorro	6,614	6,206	408	6.2%	6,526	6,001	525	8.0%	88	205	-117	1.3%	3.4%	-22.3%
Taos	12,494	11,274	1,220	9.8%	12,702	11,011	1,691	13.3%	-208	263	-471	-1.6%	2.4%	-27.9%
Torrance	4,505	4,243	262	5.8%	4,463	4,111	352	7.9%	42	132	-90	0.9%	3.2%	-25.6%
Union	1,791	1,728	63	3.5%	1,759	1,680	79	4.5%	32	48	-16	1.8%	2.9%	-20.3%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties
3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Doña Ana County
4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

(Prel.) SEPTEMBER UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY STATE (highest to lowest)

(Seasonally Adjusted, Year to Year Change)

STATE	PREL. 1994 RANKING	September 1994 RATE
CALIFORNIA	1	8.3%
WEST VIRGINIA	2	7.8%
LOUISIANA	3	7.7%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	4	7.4%
ALASKA	4	7.4%
RHODE ISLAND	6	7.3%
MAINE	7	7.0%
ARIZONA	8	6.9%
NEW JERSEY	9	6.7%
FLORIDA	9	6.7%
PENNSYLVANIA	9	6.7%
HAWAII	12	6.3%
TEXAS	13	6.2%
NEW YORK	13	6.2%
UNITED STATES		**5.9%**
SOUTH CAROLINA	15	5.9%
WASHINGTON	16	5.8%
OKLAHOMA	16	5.8%
NEVADA	18	5.7%
ILLINOIS	18	5.7%
MICHIGAN	20	5.5%
OHIO	20	5.5%
GEORGIA	22	5.4%
ALABAMA	22	5.4%
NEW MEXICO	**22**	**5.4%**
CONNECTICUT	22	5.4%
MISSISSIPPI	26	5.2%
MASSACHUSETTS	26	5.2%
MARYLAND	26	5.2%
MONTANA	29	5.1%
NORTH CAROLINA	29	5.1%
KENTUCKY	31	5.0%
KANSAS	31	5.0%
IDAHO	31	5.0%
OREGON	31	5.0%
INDIANA	35	4.9%
VIRGINIA	35	4.9%
ARKANSAS	35	4.9%
TENNESSEE	38	4.7%
VERMONT	39	4.6%
WYOMING	40	4.5%
WISCONSIN	40	4.5%
DELAWARE	42	4.3%
MISSOURI	42	4.3%
COLORADO	44	4.1%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	45	3.9%
MINNESOTA	46	3.7%
UTAH	47	3.5%
IOWA	48	3.3%
NORTH DAKOTA	49	3.2%
SOUTH DAKOTA	50	3.1%
NEBRASKA	51	2.7%

STATE	REVISED 1993 RANKING	September 1993 RATE
WEST VIRGINIA	1	10.5%
CALIFORNIA	2	9.3%
MAINE	3	8.4%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	4	8.3%
ILLINOIS	5	8.1%
SOUTH CAROLINA	6	7.8%
RHODE ISLAND	7	7.7%
NEW MEXICO	**7**	**7.7%**
ALABAMA	9	7.6%
NEW JERSEY	9	7.6%
ALASKA	11	7.5%
WASHINGTON	12	7.4%
NEVADA	12	7.4%
NEW YORK	14	7.3%
LOUISIANA	15	7.2%
OHIO	16	7.1%
MASSACHUSETTS	17	7.0%
OREGON	17	7.0%
PENNSYLVANIA	19	6.9%
MICHIGAN	20	6.8%
TEXAS	21	6.7%
UNITED STATES		**6.7%**
FLORIDA	22	6.6%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	23	6.5%
MISSOURI	23	6.5%
MISSISSIPPI	25	6.2%
MARYLAND	25	6.2%
CONNECTICUT	25	6.2%
OKLAHOMA	28	6.1%
ARKANSAS	28	6.1%
KENTUCKY	30	6.0%
IDAHO	30	6.0%
ARIZONA	30	6.0%
MONTANA	33	5.9%
GEORGIA	34	5.7%
DELAWARE	34	5.7%
TENNESSEE	36	5.6%
WYOMING	37	5.4%
VERMONT	38	5.3%
KANSAS	39	5.1%
MINNESOTA	39	5.1%
COLORADO	41	5.0%
INDIANA	41	5.0%
VIRGINIA	43	4.9%
WISCONSIN	44	4.6%
NORTH DAKOTA	45	4.4%
NORTH CAROLINA	46	4.3%
HAWAII	47	4.0%
IOWA	48	3.9%
UTAH	49	3.7%
SOUTH DAKOTA	50	3.4%
NEBRASKA	51	2.4%

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Sept. and Aug. Unemployment Rates in New Mexico (Highest to Lowest)

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

AREAS	PREL. RANKING	SEPT. 1994 RATE
MORA	1	12.4%
TAOS	2	9.8%
CATRON	3	9.4%
GUADALUPE	4	8.4%
EDDY	5	8.3%
HARDING	6	7.8%
LUNA	6	7.8%
SAN JUAN	6	7.8%
CIBOLA	9	7.6%
MCKINLEY	10	7.4%
QUAY	11	7.1%
RIO ARRIBA	12	6.8%
CHAVES	12	6.8%
LEA	14	6.6%
LINCOLN	15	6.4%
GRANT	15	6.4%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	17	6.3%
SOCORRO	18	6.2%
COLFAX	19	6.1%
SAN MIGUEL	20	5.9%
CURRY	20	5.9%
OTERO	22	5.8%
TORRANCE	22	5.8%
STATEWIDE		**5.3%**
HIDALGO	24	4.9%
VALENCIA	25	4.5%
SANDOVAL	26	4.2%
SIERRA	27	4.1%
BERNALILLO	28	4.0%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	28	4.0%
ROOSEVELT	30	3.8%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	31	3.5%
UNION	31	3.5%
DE BACA	33	1.6%

1/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties
2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Dona Ana County
3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe & Los Alamos Counties

AREAS	REVISED RANKING	AUGUST 1994 RATE
MORA	1	13.4%
CATRON	2	10.5%
TAOS	3	10.2%
CIBOLA	4	9.6%
LUNA	5	9.5%
GUADALUPE	6	8.6%
EDDY	7	8.3%
SAN JUAN	8	8.1%
MCKINLEY	9	7.4%
RIO ARRIBA	10	7.2%
HARDING	10	7.2%
SOCORRO	12	7.1%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	13	6.7%
GRANT	14	6.5%
CHAVES	15	6.3%
SAN MIGUEL	16	6.2%
OTERO	17	6.1%
LEA	17	6.1%
TORRANCE	19	5.4%
CURRY	20	5.3%
STATEWIDE		**5.3%**
UNION	21	4.9%
LINCOLN	21	4.9%
QUAY	21	4.9%
HIDALGO	24	4.8%
COLFAX	25	4.7%
VALENCIA	26	4.6%
SANDOVAL	26	4.6%
ROOSEVELT	28	4.2%
SIERRA	28	4.2%
DE BACA	30	4.1%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	30	4.1%
BERNALILLO	32	4.0%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	33	3.3%

New Mexico
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Employer Survey Based)

Seasonally adjusted nonfarm employment turned in a respectable showing in September, increasing by 1,900 jobs (three tenths of a percent growth) from August, according to preliminary estimates from the employer survey. Major industry groups adding employment included construction (500), manufacturing (400), finance, insurance & real estate (200) and services (1,800). Sectors losing employment in September were transportation, communications & public utilities (TCPU) (-400), trade (-400), and government (down 100). The largest over-the-month percentage increases were in construction, up by 1.2 percent, followed by services (1.0 percent), manufacturing (0.9 percent), and finance, insurance & real estate, which posted a 0.7 percent increase.

Total nonfarm employment (not seasonally adjusted) was estimated at 667,200 in September, 5.2 percent or 33,000 jobs higher than its year ago level. The US nonfarm job growth rate was 2.9, a little more than half the New Mexico rate. The New Mexico growth rate started at 4.5 percent at the beginning of the year, fell to 4.0 percent in March, and has risen consistently since then.

All major industry groups contributed to this accelerating growth, four of them at rates at or above five percent. Construction leads the industries in growth rate, hiring 6,200 additional workers for 16.4 percent over the year growth. Services gained 10,700 jobs, growing 6.4 percent from last year. Trade followed, adding 7,300 positions to last year's level for 4.9 percent over-the-year growth. Government added 3,400 jobs for 2.1 percent growth over the year. Education accounted for 2,200 of the government increase. Manufacturing is up 2,600 jobs for 5.9 percent annual growth. Growth in manufacturing has been accelerating in the course of 1994, beginning at 3.9 percent in January, hovering at or somewhat above 4 percent in the spring and early summer, and then rising to 5.9 percent in September. Mining job growth was slowed to 3.7 percent or 600 jobs in September, reflecting declining prices for oil and gas and continuing problems in the potash industry. Finance, insurance & real estate (FIRE) and transportation & public utilities (TCPU) also added jobs, growing at rates of 5.7 percent and 2.1 percent, respectively. New Mexico FIRE has been buoyed by the high rate of growth in residential construction, with the general building contractor subsector increasing by 2,000 jobs or 17 percent.

Background to industry growth patterns is provided by unemployment rates by industry. The Current Population Survey for 1993 shows that the 1993 unemployment rate for all experienced workers was 6.7 percent. The unemployment rate for experienced workers in the construction sector was 16.1 percent, showing both the extent of frictional unemployment and the existence of a pool of experienced construction workers. The manufacturing sector rate was 14 percent, for the transportation, communication & utility sector the rate was 4.9 percent, for trade the rate was 9.3 percent, for services the rate was 5.8 percent and for government the rate was 4.6 percent. The rate was not available for the finance, insurance & real estate sector.

Data on average annual pay for state and industry was recently released by the US Bureau of Labor Statistics, and provides evidence of a tightening labor market in New Mexico. Average annual pay in New Mexico increased by 3.2 percent between 1992 and 1993, while the US increase was 1.8 percent. New Mexico growth rate in average pay was third in the nation in 1993. New Mexico annual average pay growth was 0.8 percent in mining, 3.1 percent in construction, 3.0 in manufacturing, 2.7 percent in TCPU, 2.8 percent in wholesale trade, 3.0 percent in retail trade, 6.6 percent in FIRE, 3.9 percent in services and 3.8 percent in government. New Mexico growth was higher than the national growth in all sectors except mining. New Mexico ranked 42nd in average pay in 1993, out of all states, significantly higher than the state's per capita income ranking of 46th.

Albuquerque MSA (Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties)
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Employer Survey Based)

Total nonfarm payroll employment in the Albuquerque area rose by 2,600 jobs in September on a seasonally adjusted basis, according to preliminary estimates. Major sectors posting gains over the month include construction, manufacturing, trade, services and government. Construction employment increased by 600, service jobs increased by 500, manufacturing increased by 300, government was up by 1100, while trade contributed 100 jobs. Transportation, communication & public utilities and finance, insurance & real estate were both unchanged over the month, and there were no declining sectors.

Nonfarm payroll employment in the Albuquerque MSA is now 309,700, which is 16,800 jobs (+5.7%) more than in September 1993. The Albuquerque growth rate is now about two points higher than in the spring of this year.

Data on average annual pay levels in Metropolitan Areas were recently released by the US Bureau of Labor Statistics. Annual average pay in the Albuquerque MSA increased by 3.6 percent between 1992 and 1993, or from $22,682 to $23,506. Annual average pay in the Albuquerque MSA ranked 142nd out of the nation's 310 metropolitan statistical areas in 1993, but the MSA growth rate was 21st fastest. Annual average pay in the Las Cruces MSA went from $19,202 in 1992 to $19,348 in 1993, for 0.8 percent growth. The Las Cruces MSA ranked 294th by level of annual average pay and 278th in the growth rate ranking. The Santa Fe MSA posted annual average pay of $21,811 in 1993, up from $21,024 in 1992 for a 3.7 percent increase. The level of annual average pay in the Santa Fe MSA, which includes Los Alamos, was 215th while its growth rate was 18th in the nation.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Seasonally Adjusted)

NEW MEXICO	PRELIM SEP 1994	REVISED AUG 1994	CHANGE FROM AUG
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	**661,100**	**659,200**	**1,900**
MINING	**16,600**	**16,700**	**−100**
CONSTRUCTION	**42,800**	**42,300**	**500**
MANUFACTURING	**45,800**	**45,400**	**400**
DURABLE GOODS	30,200	30,100	100
NONDURABLE GOODS	15,600	15,300	300
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**29,400**	**29,800**	**−400**
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**155,100**	**155,500**	**−400**
WHOLESALE TRADE	26,900	26,900	0
RETAIL TRADE	128,200	128,600	−400
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**29,400**	**29,200**	**200**
SERVICES	**178,800**	**177,000**	**1,800**
GOVERNMENT	**163,200**	**163,300**	**−100**

ALBUQUERQUE MSA (Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties)	PRELIM SEP 1994	REVISED AUG 1994	CHANGE FROM AUG
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	**306,100**	**303,500**	**2,600**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**21,300**	**20,700**	**600**
MANUFACTURING	**28,000**	**27,700**	**300**
DURABLE GOODS	21,100	21,000	100
NONDURABLE GOODS	6,900	6,700	200
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**13,400**	**13,400**	**0**
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**73,500**	**73,400**	**100**
WHOLESALE TRADE	15,700	15,700	0
RETAIL TRADE	57,800	57,700	100
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**16,300**	**16,300**	**0**
SERVICES	**93,400**	**92,900**	**500**
GOVERNMENT	**60,200**	**59,100**	**1,100**

1/ Estimates include all full−time and part−time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th of the month.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

NEW MEXICO	PRELIM SEP 1994	REVISED AUG 1994	REVISED SEP 1993	SEP CHANGE FROM AUG 1994	SEP CHANGE FROM SEP 1993
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	**667,200**	**658,600**	**634,200**	**8,600**	**33,000**
GOODS PRODUCING	107,600	106,900	98,200	700	9,400
SERVICE PRODUCING	559,600	551,700	536,000	7,900	23,600
MINING	**16,800**	**16,900**	**16,200**	**-100**	**600**
Metal Mining	1,900	1,900	1,600	0	300
Bituminous Coal, Quarrying etc	4,000	4,100	4,100	-100	-100
Oil & Gas Extraction	10,900	10,900	10,500	0	400
CONSTRUCTION	**43,900**	**43,800**	**37,700**	**100**	**6,200**
MANUFACTURING	**46,900**	**46,200**	**44,300**	**700**	**2,600**
DURABLE GOODS	30,400	30,300	29,100	100	1,300
Lumber & Wood Products	2,100	2,100	2,100	0	0
Machinery(except electric)	2,400	2,500	2,500	-100	-100
Elec & Electronic Equip	9,000	8,800	7,800	200	1,200
Transportation Equipment	3,500	3,500	3,800	0	-300
Other Durable Goods	13,400	13,400	12,900	0	500
NONDURABLE GOODS	16,500	15,900	15,200	600	1,300
Food & Kindred Products	6,200	5,600	5,600	600	600
Textile & Apparel	2,900	2,800	2,800	100	100
Other Nondurable Goods	7,400	7,500	6,800	-100	600
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**29,800**	**29,100**	**29,200**	**700**	**600**
TRANSPORTATION	16,500	15,600	15,700	900	800
Railroad Transportation	1,500	1,500	1,500	0	0
Trucking & Warehousing	7,600	7,800	7,500	-200	100
Other Transportation	7,400	6,300	6,700	1,100	700
COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	13,300	13,500	13,500	-200	-200
Communication	5,600	5,700	5,700	-100	-100
Elec, Gas, & Sanitary Services	7,700	7,800	7,800	-100	-100
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**156,400**	**157,800**	**149,100**	**-1,400**	**7,300**
WHOLESALE TRADE	26,900	26,900	25,800	0	1,100
Durable Goods	15,300	15,300	14,800	0	500
Nondurable Goods	11,600	11,600	11,000	0	600
RETAIL TRADE	129,500	130,900	123,300	-1,400	6,200
Bldg Material & Mobile Homes	5,000	5,200	4,800	-200	200
General Merchandise Stores	14,900	14,900	13,600	0	1,300
Food Stores	16,400	16,400	16,300	0	100
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	16,200	16,300	15,700	-100	500
Apparel & Accessories	5,200	5,400	5,000	-200	200
Furniture & Furnishing	5,500	5,500	5,000	0	500
Eating & Drinking Places	50,900	51,700	48,000	-800	2,900
Miscellaneous Retail	15,400	15,500	14,900	-100	500
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**29,500**	**29,600**	**27,900**	**-100**	**1,600**
Depository Institutions	10,300	10,400	10,200	-100	100
Insurance Carriers	5,100	5,100	4,800	0	300
Insurance Agents	3,300	3,300	3,100	0	200
Real Estate	6,900	7,000	6,300	-100	600
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	3,900	3,800	3,500	100	400
SERVICES	**179,200**	**179,700**	**168,500**	**-500**	**10,700**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	13,700	14,000	13,000	-300	700
Personal Services	5,900	5,900	5,600	0	300
Business Services	27,100	26,800	26,300	300	800
Health Services	44,100	43,900	42,000	200	2,100
Legal Services	4,800	4,800	4,800	0	0
Educational Services	7,400	5,600	6,700	1,800	700
Social Services	15,300	15,100	13,500	200	1,800
Membership Organizations	12,500	14,000	11,400	-1,500	1,100
Engineering & Management Services	28,800	28,700	26,800	100	2,000
Other Services	19,600	20,900	18,400	-1,300	1,200
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**164,700**	**155,500**	**161,300**	**9,200**	**3,400**
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	31,600	31,900	32,400	-300	-800
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	133,100	123,600	128,900	9,500	4,200
State Government 2/	60,800	55,400	59,100	5,400	1,700
Universities	27,100	22,200	26,500	4,900	600
Local Government	72,300	68,200	69,800	4,100	2,500
Schools	43,800	38,800	42,200	5,000	1,600

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which includes the 12th day of the month.
2/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of government.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (Jobs)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

ALBUQUERQUE MSA (BERNALILLO, SANDOVAL, & VALENCIA COUNTIES)	PRELIM SEP 1994	REVISED AUG 1994	REVISED SEP 1993	SEP CHANGE FROM AUG 1994	SEP CHANGE FROM SEP 1993
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	**309,700**	**304,500**	**292,900**	**5,200**	**16,800**
GOODS PRODUCING	50,300	49,600	45,400	700	4,900
SERVICE PRODUCING	259,400	254,900	247,500	4,500	11,900
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**21,700**	**21,400**	**18,600**	**300**	**3,100**
MANUFACTURING	**28,600**	**28,200**	**26,800**	**400**	**1,800**
Durable Goods	21,400	21,200	20,100	200	1,300
Nondurable Goods	7,200	7,000	6,700	200	500
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**13,500**	**13,100**	**12,800**	**400**	**700**
Transportation	8,400	7,900	7,700	500	700
Communication & Public Utilities	5,100	5,200	5,100	-100	0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**73,900**	**74,000**	**69,900**	**-100**	**4,000**
WHOLESALE TRADE	15,700	15,700	15,000	0	700
Durable Goods	9,600	9,600	9,300	0	300
Nondurable Goods	6,100	6,100	5,700	0	400
RETAIL TRADE	58,200	58,300	54,900	-100	3,300
General Merchandise Stores	6,300	6,100	5,700	200	600
Food Stores	6,600	6,500	6,400	100	200
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	6,300	6,400	6,100	-100	200
Eating & Drinking Places	23,200	23,400	22,000	-200	1,200
Other Retail Trade	15,800	15,900	14,700	-100	1,100
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**16,300**	**16,400**	**15,500**	**-100**	**800**
Depository Institutions	4,600	4,600	4,500	0	100
Ins Carriers, Agents & Brokers	5,600	5,600	5,400	0	200
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	6,100	6,200	5,600	-100	500
SERVICES	**94,500**	**93,900**	**89,800**	**600**	**4,700**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	4,200	4,300	4,100	-100	100
Personal Services	2,800	2,800	2,700	0	100
Business Services	17,800	17,700	17,200	100	600
Health Services	21,400	21,400	20,600	0	800
Social Services	6,700	6,600	5,900	100	800
Membership Organizations	4,100	4,300	3,700	-200	400
Engineering & Management Services	20,400	20,300	19,500	100	900
Other Services	17,100	16,500	16,100	600	1,000
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**61,200**	**57,500**	**59,500**	**3,700**	**1,700**
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	14,700	14,900	14,500	-200	200
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	46,500	42,600	45,000	3,900	1,500
State Government 2/	19,000	16,600	18,400	2,400	600
Local Government	27,500	26,000	26,600	1,500	900

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

2/ Includes employees of federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

LAS CRUCES MSA (DONA ANA COUNTY) 1/	PRELIM SEP 1994	REVISED AUG 1994	REVISED SEP 1993	SEP CHANGE FROM AUG 1994	SEP CHANGE FROM SEP 1993
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	**47,300**	**45,350**	**45,950**	**1,950**	**1,350**
GOODS PRODUCING	5,750	5,650	5,400	100	350
SERVICE PRODUCING	41,550	39,700	40,550	1,850	1,000
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**2,900**	**2,900**	**2,600**	**0**	**300**
MANUFACTURING	**2,850**	**2,750**	**2,800**	**100**	**50**
Durable Goods	750	750	800	0	−50
Nondurable Goods	2,100	2,000	2,000	100	100
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**1,650**	**1,550**	**1,700**	**100**	**−50**
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**10,350**	**10,200**	**9,850**	**150**	**500**
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,100	1,100	1,100	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	9,250	9,100	8,750	150	500
General Merchandise Stores	1,250	1,250	1,200	0	50
Food Stores	1,200	1,150	1,150	50	50
Other Retail Trade	6,800	6,700	6,400	100	400
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**1,950**	**1,950**	**1,900**	**0**	**50**
SERVICES	**9,900**	**9,900**	**9,700**	**0**	**200**
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**17,700**	**16,100**	**17,400**	**1,600**	**300**
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	3,600	3,700	3,700	−100	−100
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	14,100	12,400	13,700	1,700	400
State Government	7,200	5,900	7,100	1,300	100
Local Government	6,900	6,500	6,600	400	300

SANTA FE MSA (SANTA FE & LOS ALAMOS COUNTIES) 1/	PRELIM SEP 1994	REVISED AUG 1994	REVISED SEP 1993	SEP CHANGE FROM AUG 1994	SEP CHANGE FROM SEP 1993
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	**70,400**	**70,750**	**68,300**	**−350**	**2,100**
GOODS PRODUCING	6,100	6,050	5,800	50	300
SERVICE PRODUCING	64,300	64,700	62,500	−400	1,800
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**3,900**	**3,900**	**3,700**	**0**	**200**
MANUFACTURING	**2,200**	**2,150**	**2,100**	**50**	**100**
Durable Goods	1,300	1,300	1,250	0	50
Nondurable Goods	900	850	850	50	50
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**1,200**	**1,150**	**1,150**	**50**	**50**
Transportation	700	650	650	50	50
Communication & Public Utilities	500	500	500	0	0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**15,050**	**15,200**	**14,150**	**−150**	**900**
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,300	1,300	1,200	0	100
RETAIL TRADE	13,750	13,900	12,950	−150	800
General Merchandise Stores	1,150	1,100	1,050	50	100
Eating & Drinking Places	5,800	6,000	5,500	−200	300
Other Retail Trade	6,800	6,800	6,400	0	400
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**3,000**	**3,000**	**2,800**	**0**	**200**
SERVICES	**20,400**	**20,800**	**19,800**	**−400**	**600**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	2,800	2,800	2,700	0	100
Health Services	4,800	4,700	4,700	100	100
Other Services	12,800	13,300	12,400	−500	400
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**24,650**	**24,550**	**24,600**	**100**	**50**
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	1,750	1,750	1,700	0	50
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	22,900	22,800	22,900	100	0
State Government 3/	17,800	17,900	18,300	−100	−500
Local Government	5,100	4,900	4,600	200	500

1/ In accordance with the CES Manual, those published cells with less than 2,000 employees are rounded to nearest 50. Those published cells with more than 2,000 employees are rounded to nearest 100.
2/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.
3/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS

Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

(Hours and Earnings of Production, Construction and Nonsupervisory Employees)

NEW MEXICO	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	SEP 1994	AUG 1994	SEP 1993	SEP 1994	AUG 1994	SEP 1993	SEP 1994	AUG 1994	SEP 1993
MINING	$620.10	$626.31	$598.92	43.7	44.2	43.4	14.19	14.17	13.80
CONSTRUCTION	$504.27	$511.27	$493.70	40.7	41.0	40.6	12.39	12.47	12.16
MANUFACTURING	$417.50	$407.30	$402.17	42.3	41.1	42.2	9.87	9.91	9.53
Durable Goods	$452.81	$438.70	$438.68	42.2	41.0	42.1	10.73	10.70	10.42
Nondurable Goods	$351.90	$343.19	$334.90	42.5	41.1	42.5	8.28	8.35	7.88
COMMUNICATIONS	$572.45	$570.00	$695.82	37.1	38.0	43.9	15.43	15.00	15.85
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	$723.42	$703.19	$705.02	44.3	43.3	45.9	16.33	16.24	15.36
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	$231.13	$232.05	$232.50	30.9	31.4	31.0	7.48	7.39	7.50
Wholesale Trade	$367.50	$363.44	$368.21	37.5	37.2	38.8	9.80	9.77	9.49
Retail Trade	$204.24	$206.95	$206.21	29.6	30.3	29.5	6.90	6.83	6.99
BANKING	$282.27	$286.50	$252.84	38.3	37.5	34.4	7.37	7.64	7.35
ALBUQUERQUE MSA	SEP 1994	AUG 1994	SEP 1993	SEP 1994	AUG 1994	SEP 1993	SEP 1994	AUG 1994	SEP 1993
MANUFACTURING	$435.83	$425.97	$423.94	41.0	40.3	41.0	10.63	10.57	10.34
Durable Goods	$476.52	$463.25	$463.18	41.8	40.6	42.3	11.40	11.41	10.95
Nondurable Goods	$325.14	$320.69	$321.00	38.8	39.3	37.5	8.38	8.16	8.56

NOTE: Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded. The average earnings are "gross" reflecting not only changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates but also such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differentials. The work week information relates to the average hours for which pay was received, and is different from standard or scheduled hours due to absenteeism, labor turnover, part time work, overtime work etc.

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Historical data for the CPI series are available from the U.S. Department of Labor by writing to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 525 Griffin St., Rm. 221, Dallas, TX 75202, or by calling (214) 767-6970.

Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100

	September 1994	August 1994	September 1993	PERCENT CHANGE Aug '94-Sep '94	PERCENT CHANGE Sep '93-Sep '94
CPI-U	149.4	149.0	145.1	0.3%	3.0%
CPI-W	146.9	146.5	142.6	0.3%	3.0%

**CPI-U - All Urban Consumers *CPI-W - Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers*

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

INFLATION RATE (U.S. Average)

(Twelve Month % Change in CPI - U)

September Nonagricultural Growth Rate by State (Highest to Lowest)

(Seasonally Adjusted – Year to Year Change)

STATE	Prel. 1994 RANKING	September 1994 RATE
UTAH	1	6.3%
NEVADA	2	5.8%
NEW MEXICO	**3**	**5.2%**
IDAHO	4	4.8%
ARIZONA	5	4.6%
GEORGIA	6	4.4%
FLORIDA	7	3.8%
ARKANSAS	7	3.8%
LOUISIANA	9	3.7%
MICHIGAN	10	3.5%
SOUTH DAKOTA	11	3.4%
WEST VIRGINIA	12	3.2%
MONTANA	12	3.2%
MISSOURI	14	3.1%
TEXAS	15	3.0%
VIRGINIA	15	3.0%
OREGON	15	3.0%
UNITED STATES		**2.9%**
COLORADO	18	2.8%
MINNESOTA	18	2.8%
MISSISSIPPI	20	2.7%
MASSACHUSETTS	21	2.6%
KENTUCKY	21	2.6%
DELAWARE	21	2.6%
OKLAHOMA	24	2.5%
NORTH DAKOTA	25	2.4%
TENNESSEE	25	2.4%
NEBRASKA	27	2.3%
IOWA	28	2.2%
NORTH CAROLINA	28	2.2%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	28	2.2%
WISCONSIN	28	2.2%
ALASKA	32	2.0%
INDIANA	33	1.8%
NEW JERSEY	34	1.7%
KANSAS	35	1.6%
ILLINOIS	35	1.6%
PENNSYLVANIA	37	1.3%
WASHINGTON	37	1.3%
NEW YORK	39	1.2%
ALABAMA	40	1.1%
SOUTH CAROLINA	41	1.0%
RHODE ISLAND	41	1.0%
OHIO	41	1.0%
MAINE	41	1.0%
WYOMING	45	0.9%
MARYLAND	46	0.7%
VERMONT	47	0.6%
CONNECTICUT	48	0.3%
CALIFORNIA	49	−0.1%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	50	−0.3%
HAWAII	51	−1.1%

STATE	Revised 1993 RANKING	September 1993 RATE
UTAH	1	6.0%
IDAHO	2	5.5%
NEVADA	3	4.4%
MISSISSIPPI	4	4.3%
GEORGIA	4	4.3%
FLORIDA	6	4.2%
NORTH CAROLINA	7	4.1%
COLORADO	7	4.1%
TENNESSEE	9	3.9%
NEW MEXICO	**10**	**3.7%**
ARIZONA	11	3.5%
MONTANA	12	3.4%
NORTH DAKOTA	12	3.4%
TEXAS	14	3.3%
MISSOURI	15	3.0%
SOUTH DAKOTA	15	3.0%
OREGON	15	3.0%
ARKANSAS	18	2.9%
SOUTH CAROLINA	19	2.8%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	20	2.7%
VIRGINIA	20	2.7%
WYOMING	22	2.6%
ALASKA	23	2.4%
IOWA	23	2.4%
WEST VIRGINIA	25	2.3%
DELAWARE	25	2.3%
MINNESOTA	25	2.3%
KANSAS	28	2.2%
ALABAMA	29	2.1%
MASSACHUSETTS	30	2.0%
UNITED STATES		**2.0%**
NEBRASKA	31	1.9%
WISCONSIN	32	1.8%
OHIO	33	1.5%
NEW JERSEY	34	1.3%
ILLINOIS	34	1.3%
MARYLAND	34	1.3%
MAINE	34	1.3%
WASHINGTON	38	1.2%
KENTUCKY	38	1.2%
MICHIGAN	38	1.2%
INDIANA	41	1.1%
VERMONT	41	1.1%
LOUISIANA	43	1.0%
OKLAHOMA	44	0.8%
RHODE ISLAND	45	0.7%
PENNSYLVANIA	46	0.5%
NEW YORK	47	0.1%
CONNECTICUT	47	0.1%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	49	−0.8%
HAWAII	50	−1.1%
CALIFORNIA	51	−1.3%

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Mining

State	Rank	Sept. 1994	Sept. 1993	Change	% Change
WEST VIRGINIA	1	29.1	23.3	5.8	19.9%
VERMONT	2	0.7	0.6	0.1	14.3%
MINNESOTA	3	8.5	7.6	0.9	10.6%
IOWA	4	2.4	2.2	0.2	8.3%
ILLINOIS	4	15.7	14.4	1.3	8.3%
KENTUCKY	6	28.9	26.9	2.0	6.9%
NEW YORK	6	5.8	5.4	0.4	6.9%
TENNESSEE	8	4.8	4.5	0.3	6.2%
FLORIDA	8	6.5	6.1	0.4	6.2%
WASHINGTON	10	3.6	3.4	0.2	5.6%
NEW JERSEY	11	2.0	1.9	0.1	5.0%
IDAHO	12	2.4	2.3	0.1	4.2%
NEW MEXICO	**13**	**16.8**	**16.2**	**0.6**	**3.6%**
NEVADA	14	13.0	12.7	0.3	2.3%
LOUISIANA	15	46.4	45.5	0.9	1.9%
MISSISSIPPI	15	5.3	5.2	0.1	1.9%
ARIZONA	17	12.3	12.1	0.2	1.6%
OHIO	18	14.4	14.2	0.2	1.4%
MARYLAND	19	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0%
D.C.	19	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	19	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0%
KANSAS	19	8.8	8.8	0.0	0.0%
DELAWARE	19	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0%
WISCONSIN	19	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0%
RHODE ISLAND	19	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0%
UTAH	19	8.4	8.4	0.0	0.0%
WYOMING	19	18.6	18.6	0.0	0.0%
CONNECTICUT	19	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0%
MONTANA	19	5.7	5.7	0.0	0.0%
MASSACHUSETTS	19	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0%
OKLAHOMA	31	35.0	35.3	−0.3	−0.9%
MICHIGAN	32	9.0	9.1	−0.1	−1.1%
GEORGIA	33	7.5	7.6	−0.1	−1.3%
NORTH DAKOTA	34	4.0	4.1	−0.1	−2.5%
VIRGINIA	35	11.7	12.0	−0.3	−2.6%
COLORADO	36	15.5	16.0	−0.5	−3.2%
TEXAS	37	161.8	167.2	−5.4	−3.3%
MISSOURI	38	4.3	4.5	−0.2	−4.7%
ARKANSAS	39	3.5	3.7	−0.2	−5.7%
SOUTH CAROLINA	40	1.7	1.8	−0.1	−5.9%
ALASKA	41	9.9	10.5	−0.6	−6.1%
NEBRASKA	42	1.4	1.5	−0.1	−7.1%
NORTH CAROLINA	43	3.3	3.5	−0.2	−7.3%
CALIFORNIA	44	32.0	34.4	−2.4	−7.5%
INDIANA	45	6.3	6.8	−0.5	−7.9%
SOUTH DAKOTA	46	2.3	2.5	−0.2	−8.7%
ALABAMA	47	9.9	10.8	−0.9	−9.1%
PENNSYLVANIA	48	19.6	22.0	−2.4	−12.2%
OREGON	49	1.6	1.9	−0.3	−18.7%
MAINE	50	0.1	0.2	−0.1	−100.0%
HAWAII	51	N/A	N/A	0.0	–

Construction

State	Rank	Sept. 1994	Sept. 1993	Change	% Change
UTAH	1	53.8	44.2	9.6	17.8%
NEW MEXICO	**2**	**43.9**	**37.7**	**6.2**	**14.1%**
ARIZONA	3	106.7	93.4	13.3	12.5%
OKLAHOMA	4	48.6	42.8	5.8	11.9%
OREGON	5	68.2	60.4	7.8	11.4%
IDAHO	6	31.5	28.1	3.4	10.8%
MISSOURI	7	114.0	102.2	11.8	10.4%
ARKANSAS	8	43.1	38.8	4.3	10.0%
LOUISIANA	9	107.2	98.4	8.8	8.2%
GEORGIA	10	145.1	134.8	10.3	7.1%
NORTH DAKOTA	11	14.9	13.9	1.0	6.7%
NEW JERSEY	12	129.0	120.5	8.5	6.6%
WISCONSIN	13	109.3	102.3	7.0	6.4%
ALASKA	13	15.7	14.7	1.0	6.4%
WEST VIRGINIA	15	38.2	35.8	2.4	6.3%
KANSAS	16	54.5	51.1	3.4	6.2%
TEXAS	17	378.5	355.4	23.1	6.1%
FLORIDA	18	308.5	290.5	18.0	5.8%
NEW YORK	18	273.5	257.7	15.8	5.8%
INDIANA	20	132.5	125.4	7.1	5.4%
NORTH CAROLINA	21	167.3	158.4	8.9	5.3%
MICHIGAN	22	155.8	147.8	8.0	5.1%
WASHINGTON	23	134.4	127.8	6.6	4.9%
MONTANA	24	17.3	16.5	0.8	4.6%
D.C.	25	8.9	8.5	0.4	4.5%
VIRGINIA	26	166.9	160.0	6.9	4.1%
DELAWARE	26	19.6	18.8	0.8	4.1%
NEBRASKA	28	35.0	33.8	1.2	3.4%
MAINE	29	24.1	23.3	0.8	3.3%
ILLINOIS	30	220.0	213.4	6.6	3.0%
MASSACHUSETTS	31	94.5	91.8	2.7	2.9%
NEVADA	32	50.5	49.2	1.3	2.6%
ALABAMA	33	81.9	80.0	1.9	2.3%
SOUTH DAKOTA	34	15.0	14.7	0.3	2.0%
COLORADO	35	91.3	89.6	1.7	1.9%
MINNESOTA	35	91.5	89.8	1.7	1.9%
PENNSYLVANIA	35	216.0	212.0	4.0	1.9%
TENNESSEE	38	101.6	99.8	1.8	1.8%
CALIFORNIA	39	469.6	462.4	7.2	1.5%
MARYLAND	40	125.8	124.5	1.3	1.0%
CONNECTICUT	41	50.7	50.3	0.4	0.8%
IOWA	42	55.1	54.9	0.2	0.4%
WYOMING	43	14.0	14.0	0.0	0.0%
KENTUCKY	44	73.5	73.9	−0.4	−0.5%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	45	18.7	18.9	−0.2	−1.1%
MISSISSIPPI	46	42.6	43.1	−0.5	−1.2%
OHIO	47	199.6	202.1	−2.5	−1.3%
SOUTH CAROLINA	47	82.3	83.4	−1.1	−1.3%
VERMONT	49	12.6	12.9	−0.3	−2.4%
RHODE ISLAND	50	12.4	13.0	−0.6	−4.8%
HAWAII	51	N/A	N/A	0.0	–

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
Employment numbers are in thousands

Manufacturing

State	Rank	Sept. 1994	Sept. 1993	Change	% Change
SOUTH DAKOTA	1	44.7	39.7	5.0	11.2%
NORTH DAKOTA	2	21.5	19.9	1.6	7.4%
NEW MEXICO	**3**	**46.9**	**44.3**	**2.6**	**5.5%**
MICHIGAN	4	954.1	903.9	50.2	5.3%
WYOMING	5	10.2	9.7	0.5	4.9%
ARIZONA	6	183.1	174.6	8.5	4.6%
ARKANSAS	6	256.6	244.8	11.8	4.6%
UTAH	6	117.8	112.4	5.4	4.6%
NEVADA	9	32.0	30.6	1.4	4.4%
IOWA	10	245.5	237.8	7.7	3.1%
KENTUCKY	10	303.4	293.9	9.5	3.1%
MINNESOTA	12	424.2	411.6	12.6	3.0%
D.C.	13	14.2	13.8	0.4	2.8%
IDAHO	14	73.2	71.3	1.9	2.6%
GEORGIA	14	573.7	558.9	14.8	2.6%
INDIANA	16	659.2	643.6	15.6	2.4%
OREGON	17	225.0	219.8	5.2	2.3%
WISCONSIN	17	581.4	568.1	13.3	2.3%
MISSISSIPPI	19	259.7	254.6	5.1	2.0%
TENNESSEE	20	540.9	532.7	8.2	1.5%
NEBRASKA	21	106.1	104.6	1.5	1.4%
MISSOURI	21	418.1	412.2	5.9	1.4%
COLORADO	21	191.3	188.7	2.6	1.4%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	24	98.4	97.2	1.2	1.2%
ALASKA	25	18.6	18.4	0.2	1.1%
TEXAS	26	1,005.1	995.1	10.0	1.0%
OHIO	26	1,065.5	1,054.9	10.6	1.0%
OKLAHOMA	28	169.8	168.2	1.6	0.9%
ALABAMA	29	388.6	385.9	2.7	0.7%
MAINE	30	93.3	92.7	0.6	0.6%
NORTH CAROLINA	30	857.9	852.5	5.4	0.6%
KANSAS	32	182.9	182.2	0.7	0.4%
LOUISIANA	32	188.2	187.5	0.7	0.4%
VERMONT	34	43.6	43.5	0.1	0.2%
FLORIDA	35	483.3	482.7	0.6	0.1%
PENNSYLVANIA	36	940.6	941.8	-1.2	-0.1%
ILLINOIS	37	934.2	938.9	-4.7	-0.5%
VIRGINIA	38	403.7	406.5	-2.8	-0.7%
MASSACHUSETTS	39	448.6	452.0	-3.4	-0.8%
MARYLAND	39	178.1	179.5	-1.4	-0.8%
RHODE ISLAND	39	86.8	87.5	-0.7	-0.8%
SOUTH CAROLINA	39	370.7	373.7	-3.0	-0.8%
NEW JERSEY	43	513.5	521.5	-8.0	-1.6%
WASHINGTON	43	339.3	344.8	-5.5	-1.6%
WEST VIRGINIA	45	81.8	83.2	-1.4	-1.7%
MONTANA	45	23.0	23.4	-0.4	-1.7%
DELAWARE	47	64.0	65.2	-1.2	-1.9%
CALIFORNIA	48	1,770.9	1,807.4	-36.5	-2.1%
NEW YORK	49	957.1	985.7	-28.6	-3.0%
CONNECTICUT	50	284.3	293.6	-9.3	-3.3%
HAWAII	51	17.4	19.0	-1.6	-9.2%

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
Employment numbers are in thousands

TCPU

State	Rank	Sept. 1994	Sept. 1993	Change	% Change
UTAH	1	50.6	48.3	2.3	4.5%
SOUTH DAKOTA	2	15.4	14.8	0.6	3.9%
NEVADA	3	37.1	35.7	1.4	3.8%
MINNESOTA	3	111.7	107.5	4.2	3.8%
KANSAS	5	69.7	67.2	2.5	3.6%
KENTUCKY	6	85.4	82.6	2.8	3.3%
TEXAS	7	453.6	440.1	13.5	3.0%
LOUISIANA	8	108.5	105.5	3.0	2.8%
INDIANA	9	138.2	134.7	3.5	2.5%
WEST VIRGINIA	9	40.1	39.1	1.0	2.5%
WASHINGTON	11	120.0	117.1	2.9	2.4%
NEBRASKA	12	48.1	47.0	1.1	2.3%
MICHIGAN	13	161.7	158.2	3.5	2.2%
NORTH DAKOTA	13	18.6	18.2	0.4	2.2%
OREGON	15	67.9	66.5	1.4	2.1%
NEW MEXICO	**16**	**29.8**	**29.2**	**0.6**	**2.0%**
TENNESSEE	16	131.1	128.5	2.6	2.0%
VIRGINIA	18	153.5	150.6	2.9	1.9%
ARKANSAS	19	59.0	58.1	0.9	1.5%
NEW JERSEY	19	240.4	236.9	3.5	1.5%
IDAHO	21	21.8	21.5	0.3	1.4%
DELAWARE	22	15.1	14.9	0.2	1.3%
ARIZONA	22	79.1	78.1	1.0	1.3%
IOWA	24	58.1	57.4	0.7	1.2%
GEORGIA	25	207.1	204.9	2.2	1.1%
MONTANA	26	20.5	20.3	0.2	1.0%
VERMONT	27	11.2	11.1	0.1	0.9%
MASSACHUSETTS	27	127.7	126.6	1.1	0.9%
PENNSYLVANIA	27	269.7	267.4	2.3	0.9%
ALASKA	30	24.7	24.5	0.2	0.8%
FLORIDA	30	287.5	285.2	2.3	0.8%
ILLINOIS	30	316.8	314.3	2.5	0.8%
SOUTH CAROLINA	33	67.1	66.6	0.5	0.7%
COLORADO	34	104.7	104.4	0.3	0.3%
NEW YORK	35	405.3	404.4	0.9	0.2%
MISSOURI	35	156.8	156.5	0.3	0.2%
WISCONSIN	37	115.5	115.4	0.1	0.1%
ALABAMA	38	85.6	85.6	0.0	0.0%
RHODE ISLAND	38	14.6	14.6	0.0	0.0%
OKLAHOMA	40	71.4	71.6	-0.2	-0.3%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	41	18.4	18.5	-0.1	-0.5%
OHIO	42	214.1	215.4	-1.3	-0.6%
NORTH CAROLINA	42	156.4	157.4	-1.0	-0.6%
MISSISSIPPI	44	45.7	46.1	-0.4	-0.9%
D.C.	45	21.0	21.2	-0.2	-1.0%
CALIFORNIA	46	597.0	604.6	-7.6	-1.3%
CONNECTICUT	47	69.0	70.4	-1.4	-2.0%
MARYLAND	48	97.1	99.6	-2.5	-2.6%
HAWAII	49	39.8	41.0	-1.2	-3.0%
WYOMING	50	14.3	14.8	-0.5	-3.5%
MAINE	51	21.6	22.6	-1.0	-4.6%

Trade

State	Rank	Sept. 1994	Sept. 1993	Change	% Change
UTAH	1	205.8	194.1	11.7	5.7%
IDAHO	2	118.6	112.2	6.4	5.4%
COLORADO	2	430.3	407.1	23.2	5.4%
ALASKA	4	53.9	51.3	2.6	4.8%
NEW MEXICO	**5**	**156.4**	**149.1**	**7.3**	**4.7%**
VIRGINIA	6	681.0	651.3	29.7	4.4%
NEVADA	7	141.6	135.6	6.0	4.2%
MASSACHUSETTS	8	676.9	650.8	26.1	3.9%
TENNESSEE	9	563.0	542.0	21.0	3.7%
ARIZONA	10	400.5	385.9	14.6	3.6%
ARKANSAS	10	231.6	223.2	8.4	3.6%
DELAWARE	12	79.6	76.9	2.7	3.4%
TEXAS	13	1,882.7	1,820.5	62.2	3.3%
LOUISIANA	14	395.0	382.4	12.6	3.2%
WEST VIRGINIA	15	155.9	151.0	4.9	3.1%
MICHIGAN	16	965.3	937.2	28.1	2.9%
MONTANA	17	92.3	89.7	2.6	2.8%
OKLAHOMA	17	299.3	290.9	8.4	2.8%
FLORIDA	17	1,480.0	1,438.5	41.5	2.8%
KENTUCKY	17	372.9	362.6	10.3	2.8%
ILLINOIS	21	1,287.4	1,252.6	34.8	2.7%
MISSISSIPPI	22	216.8	211.1	5.7	2.6%
MINNESOTA	22	556.6	542.1	14.5	2.6%
GEORGIA	24	802.6	782.5	20.1	2.5%
NEW JERSEY	24	842.0	821.3	20.7	2.5%
SOUTH DAKOTA	26	84.8	82.9	1.9	2.2%
MAINE	26	139.4	136.3	3.1	2.2%
NEBRASKA	26	197.9	193.5	4.4	2.2%
OREGON	29	341.4	334.1	7.3	2.1%
INDIANA	29	621.1	608.1	13.0	2.1%
ALABAMA	31	386.1	378.3	7.8	2.0%
MISSOURI	31	591.1	579.3	11.8	2.0%
NEW YORK	31	1,586.2	1,555.2	31.0	2.0%
IOWA	34	328.8	323.1	5.7	1.7%
WISCONSIN	34	568.0	558.3	9.7	1.7%
PENNSYLVANIA	34	1,164.1	1,144.7	19.4	1.7%
SOUTH CAROLINA	37	361.4	355.7	5.7	1.6%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	38	132.0	130.0	2.0	1.5%
WASHINGTON	38	563.0	554.8	8.2	1.5%
NORTH CAROLINA	40	750.0	739.5	10.5	1.4%
WYOMING	40	51.0	50.3	0.7	1.4%
MARYLAND	42	508.1	502.8	5.3	1.0%
D.C.	43	53.2	52.7	0.5	0.9%
KANSAS	43	279.1	276.6	2.5	0.9%
NORTH DAKOTA	45	76.0	75.4	0.6	0.8%
OHIO	45	1,191.3	1,181.9	9.4	0.8%
RHODE ISLAND	47	97.3	96.6	0.7	0.7%
VERMONT	48	61.3	61.0	0.3	0.5%
CALIFORNIA	49	2,766.8	2,779.6	-12.8	-0.5%
CONNECTICUT	49	326.5	328.2	-1.7	-0.5%
HAWAII	51	129.5	131.8	-2.3	-1.8%

FIRE

State	Rank	Sept. 1994	Sept. 1993	Change	% Change
UTAH	1	47.2	42.7	4.5	9.5%
IDAHO	2	24.6	23.2	1.4	5.7%
DELAWARE	3	37.6	35.5	2.1	5.6%
NEW MEXICO	**4**	**29.5**	**27.9**	**1.6**	**5.4%**
VIRGINIA	5	166.0	158.7	7.3	4.4%
NORTH CAROLINA	6	146.4	140.1	6.3	4.3%
OREGON	7	97.7	94.0	3.7	3.8%
NORTH DAKOTA	8	14.0	13.6	0.4	2.9%
FLORIDA	9	367.6	357.2	10.4	2.8%
IOWA	10	76.1	74.4	1.7	2.2%
TEXAS	10	440.5	430.7	9.8	2.2%
SOUTH DAKOTA	10	18.2	17.8	0.4	2.2%
NEVADA	10	32.3	31.6	0.7	2.2%
ARKANSAS	10	41.7	40.8	0.9	2.2%
ARIZONA	15	102.7	100.7	2.0	1.9%
TENNESSEE	16	106.3	104.4	1.9	1.8%
COLORADO	17	108.9	107.0	1.9	1.7%
ALASKA	17	11.6	11.4	0.2	1.7%
LOUISIANA	19	79.2	77.9	1.3	1.6%
ALABAMA	19	77.2	76.0	1.2	1.6%
WISCONSIN	21	133.6	131.6	2.0	1.5%
OHIO	22	14.4	14.2	0.2	1.4%
MINNESOTA	23	139.1	137.4	1.7	1.2%
WEST VIRGINIA	23	25.5	25.2	0.3	1.2%
ILLINOIS	25	389.5	385.3	4.2	1.1%
MICHIGAN	26	195.3	193.3	2.0	1.0%
PENNSYLVANIA	26	307.3	304.3	3.0	1.0%
MISSOURI	26	143.6	142.2	1.4	1.0%
OKLAHOMA	26	62.2	61.6	0.6	1.0%
NEW JERSEY	30	232.1	229.9	2.2	0.9%
MASSACHUSETTS	30	201.4	199.5	1.9	0.9%
NEW YORK	32	735.4	729.7	5.7	0.8%
INDIANA	33	129.8	128.9	0.9	0.7%
KANSAS	34	58.6	58.3	0.3	0.5%
MAINE	35	26.0	25.9	0.1	0.4%
SOUTH CAROLINA	36	66.4	66.2	0.2	0.3%
MONTANA	37	15.0	15.0	0.0	0.0%
WYOMING	37	7.8	7.8	0.0	0.0%
KENTUCKY	39	62.5	62.6	-0.1	-0.2%
GEORGIA	39	167.2	167.5	-0.3	-0.2%
MISSISSIPPI	41	38.9	39.0	-0.1	-0.3%
HAWAII	42	39.2	39.4	-0.2	-0.5%
NEBRASKA	43	50.2	50.5	-0.3	-0.6%
WASHINGTON	44	121.8	122.7	-0.9	-0.7%
VERMONT	45	12.0	12.1	-0.1	-0.8%
MARYLAND	46	128.6	130.1	-1.5	-1.2%
RHODE ISLAND	47	25.0	25.4	-0.4	-1.6%
D.C.	48	30.0	30.6	-0.6	-2.0%
CONNECTICUT	49	135.7	138.8	-3.1	-2.3%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	50	29.1	29.9	-0.8	-2.7%
CALIFORNIA	51	764.0	786.2	-22.2	-2.9%

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
Employment numbers are in thousands

Services

State	Rank	Sept. 1994	Sept. 1993	Change	% Change
GEORGIA	1	819.6	748.2	71.4	8.7%
MISSISSIPPI	2	216.3	200.2	16.1	7.4%
NEVADA	3	321.1	299.2	21.9	6.8%
UTAH	4	233.3	218.4	14.9	6.4%
NEW MEXICO	**5**	**179.2**	**168.5**	**10.7**	**6.0%**
MISSOURI	6	700.5	662.0	38.5	5.5%
FLORIDA	6	1,929.9	1,824.0	105.9	5.5%
LOUISIANA	6	436.8	412.9	23.9	5.5%
VIRGINIA	9	855.1	813.0	42.1	4.9%
MASSACHUSETTS	10	1,015.8	967.0	48.8	4.8%
IDAHO	11	105.6	101.0	4.6	4.4%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	12	147.2	140.8	6.4	4.3%
ARKANSAS	12	233.3	223.3	10.0	4.3%
ARIZONA	14	472.1	452.2	19.9	4.2%
MICHIGAN	15	1,078.3	1,033.7	44.6	4.1%
TEXAS	16	2,035.3	1,952.1	83.2	4.1%
NORTH CAROLINA	17	730.7	701.3	29.4	4.0%
MINNESOTA	18	648.3	623.8	24.5	3.8%
OKLAHOMA	19	316.7	305.7	11.0	3.5%
NEW JERSEY	19	1,066.6	1,029.8	36.8	3.5%
WEST VIRGINIA	21	175.8	169.8	6.0	3.4%
DELAWARE	21	94.1	90.9	3.2	3.4%
NORTH DAKOTA	23	80.7	78.0	2.7	3.3%
SOUTH CAROLINA	24	351.0	339.6	11.	3.2%
COLORADO	25	487.8	472.6	15.2	3.1%
CONNECTICUT	25	462.5	448.1	14.4	3.1%
KENTUCKY	25	377.7	366.0	11.7	3.1%
NEBRASKA	28	196.6	190.8	5.8	3.0%
KANSAS	29	281.7	273.5	8.2	2.9%
OREGON	29	344.1	334.2	9.9	2.9%
TENNESSEE	31	603.3	586.0	17.3	2.9%
NEW YORK	32	2,493.8	2,423.0	70.8	2.8%
RHODE ISLAND	32	141.6	137.6	4.0	2.8%
ALASKA	32	60.6	58.9	1.7	2.8%
WISCONSIN	32	623.3	606.0	17.3	2.8%
WASHINGTON	36	605.8	591.4	14.4	2.4%
IOWA	37	330.2	322.5	7.7	2.3%
MONTANA	37	92.5	90.4	2.1	2.3%
PENNSYLVANIA	39	1,571.1	1,537.3	33.8	2.2%
ILLINOIS	40	1,524.8	1,495.0	29.8	2.0%
D.C.	41	259.1	254.4	4.7	1.8%
WYOMING	42	46.7	45.9	0.8	1.7%
SOUTH DAKOTA	43	85.4	84.0	1.4	1.6%
OHIO	43	1,320.1	1,299.0	21.1	1.6%
MARYLAND	45	674.8	664.7	10.1	1.5%
ALABAMA	46	370.8	365.6	5.2	1.4%
INDIANA	46	582.8	574.9	7.9	1.4%
VERMONT	48	75.7	74.7	1.0	1.3%
CALIFORNIA	48	3,515.0	3,468.9	46.1	1.3%
MAINE	48	140.8	139.0	1.8	1.3%
HAWAII	51	163.7	162.5	1.2	0.7%

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
Employment numbers are in thousands

Government

State	Rank	Sept. 1994	Sept. 1993	Change	% Change
MONTANA	1	80.3	74.8	5.5	6.8%
NEVADA	1	95.3	88.8	6.5	6.8%
ARIZONA	3	304.8	292.0	12.8	4.2%
IDAHO	4	94.8	91.3	3.5	3.7%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	5	74.4	71.7	2.7	3.6%
GEORGIA	6	558.0	538.3	19.7	3.5%
FLORIDA	7	917.3	885.7	31.6	3.4%
NEBRASKA	8	154.3	149.8	4.5	2.9%
LOUISIANA	9	350.1	340.6	9.5	2.7%
CONNECTICUT	10	207.9	202.6	5.3	2.5%
SOUTH DAKOTA	10	67.9	66.2	1.7	2.5%
NORTH CAROLINA	10	547.9	534.3	13.6	2.5%
DELAWARE	13	49.6	48.4	1.2	2.4%
TEXAS	14	1,412.7	1,382.3	30.4	2.2%
RHODE ISLAND	15	60.6	59.3	1.3	2.1%
IOWA	15	224.6	219.8	4.8	2.1%
NEW MEXICO	**15**	**164.7**	**161.3**	**3.4**	**2.1%**
UTAH	18	161.7	158.4	3.3	2.0%
OREGON	18	227.3	222.8	4.5	2.0%
WEST VIRGINIA	20	133.5	131.1	2.4	1.8%
MISSOURI	21	384.0	377.8	6.2	1.6%
OKLAHOMA	21	269.3	265.1	4.2	1.6%
KENTUCKY	23	281.7	277.4	4.3	1.5%
PENNSYLVANIA	24	700.8	690.9	9.9	1.4%
ILLINOIS	24	761.9	751.2	10.7	1.4%
OHIO	26	731.4	722.7	8.7	1.2%
WISCONSIN	27	361.5	357.6	3.9	1.1%
ARKANSAS	28	172.5	170.7	1.8	1.0%
COLORADO	28	298.8	295.7	3.1	1.0%
SOUTH CAROLINA	28	298.9	295.9	3.0	1.0%
MINNESOTA	31	342.9	339.7	3.2	0.9%
VERMONT	31	43.7	43.3	0.4	0.9%
WASHINGTON	31	429.6	425.9	3.7	0.9%
WYOMING	31	58.2	57.7	0.5	0.9%
MARYLAND	35	418.0	414.7	3.3	0.8%
NORTH DAKOTA	36	67.3	66.8	0.5	0.7%
TENNESSEE	36	369.6	366.9	2.7	0.7%
MISSISSIPPI	36	214.6	213.2	1.4	0.7%
CALIFORNIA	39	2,051.0	2,038.9	12.1	0.6%
ALABAMA	40	337.0	335.2	1.8	0.5%
HAWAII	40	102.3	101.8	0.5	0.5%
KANSAS	40	231.5	230.4	1.1	0.5%
MICHIGAN	43	636.4	634.1	2.3	0.4%
VIRGINIA	44	596.5	594.6	1.9	0.3%
NEW YORK	45	1,379.5	1,380.6	-1.1	-0.1%
ALASKA	45	74.7	74.8	-0.1	-0.1%
INDIANA	45	401.4	402.0	-0.6	-0.1%
MAINE	48	93.0	93.2	-0.2	-0.2%
MASSACHUSETTS	49	382.0	383.1	-1.1	-0.3%
NEW JERSEY	50	545.2	548.5	-3.3	-0.6%
D.C.	51	278.0	285.5	-7.5	-2.7%

National Labor Update from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

September 1994

U.S. Employment - September 1994 Overview

On October 7, 1994, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported in its monthly "Employment Situation" release that the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate dropped to 5.9 from 6.1 percent in August, after rising from 6.0 percent in June to 6.1 percent in July. The unemployment rate dropped as employment rose by 462,000. Unemployment fell by 308,000 and the number of those not in the labor force rose by 51,000.

The unemployment rate for adult men fell three tenths of a point to 5.1 percent, the rate for adult women fell to 5.3 percent, while the rate for those aged 16-19 of both sexes was 17.0 percent (down five tenths of a percentage point). The September rate for Blacks was down eight tenths of a point to 10.7 percent. The rate for Hispanics was unchanged at 10.2 percent. The rate for Whites was down two tenths of a point, to 5.1 percent.

Civilian Employment and the Labor Force
(Household Survey Data)

Total civilian employment rose by 462,000 in September to 123.628 million, after rising by 714,000 last month, and the employment-population ratio was up by two tenths of a point to 62.7 percent. The employment-to-population ratio is one and one tenth of a point higher than in September of last year. The civilian labor force (now at 131.343 million) has risen 3.235 million or 2.5 percent over last September, while the labor force participation rate (66.6 percent) was unchanged over the month, and six tenths of a point lower since September 1993.

Total employment according to the household survey is composed of workers in both agriculture and in nonagricultural industries. There were 3.409 million agricultural workers and 120.218 million workers in nonagricultural industries in September. In the nonfarm industries, there were 18.325 million government workers and 92.834 million nongovernment workers. In addition, there were 8.971 million self-employed workers and 134,000 unpaid family workers.

Characteristics of the Unemployed

The median duration of unemployment was 10.0 weeks in September, up from 9.0 weeks in August. The median duration of unemployment has increased by one and one tenth week since September 1993. 2.841 million (or 36.4 percent of the total) unemployed workers had been jobless for 15 weeks or longer in September 1994, compared to 3.0 million or 35.6 percent in September 1993. The proportion of the unemployed who had lost their last job or completed a temporary job was 46.7 percent in September, down from 55 percent in September 1993. Job losers totaled 3.570 million in September 1994, compared to 892 thousand job leavers. Persons re-entering the labor force (2.579 million) and new entrants (611 thousand) constitute the remainder of the unemployed.

Discouraged Workers
(Household Survey Data)

The number of discouraged workers - persons who report that they wanted to work and are available to work, but have not looked for jobs because they believed that none were available - totaled 521,000 in September 1994, 489,000 in August 1994 and 542,000 in July 1994. The conceptual basis of this measure was changed drastically with the new Current Population Survey, and is no longer comparable to prior years.

Industry Payroll Employment
(Establishment Survey Data)

Nonfarm payroll employment increased in September, by 239,000 jobs to 114.109 million, following a revised July to August increase of 246,000. Nonfarm jobs have increased by 2.872 million or +2.9 percent since last September, with increases occurring in both the service-producing sector and in the goods-producing sector. The goods-producing industries gained 15,000 jobs over the month and 436,000 jobs over the year. Mining employment fell by 4,000 jobs over the year nationally, the only goods-producing industry to shed jobs.

Construction was up by 293,000 or 6.3 percent over the year. Manufacturing was up 147,000 or 0.8 percent. The service-producing industries gained 224,000 jobs over the month, with increases in wholesale and retail trade, transportation, services, and in finance, insurance & real estate. Government was up 65,000 jobs over the month but up by 234,000 over the year.

Range of Unemployment Measures
(Household Survey Data)

Job losers and persons completing temporary jobs moved down two tenths of a point to 2.7 percent of the labor force in September. Job leavers were seven tenths of a percentage point (0.7 percent) of the labor force. Labor force reentrants were unchanged at 2.0 percent of the labor force, while new entrants to the labor force were up one tenth of a percent to 0.5 percent.

Multiple Jobholders

There were 7,525,000 persons in the labor force who had more than one job in September, or 6.1 percent of the civilian labor force. Of the total number of multiple jobholders, 4,464,000 had a primary full time job and a secondary part time job, 1,654,000 had part time primary and secondary jobs, and 248,000 had full time primary and secondary jobs, while 1,116,000 had variable hours on one job. 6.2 percent of the men and 6.0 percent of the women in the labor force were multiple jobholders in September.

New Mexico

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Unemployment Compensation Regular Program

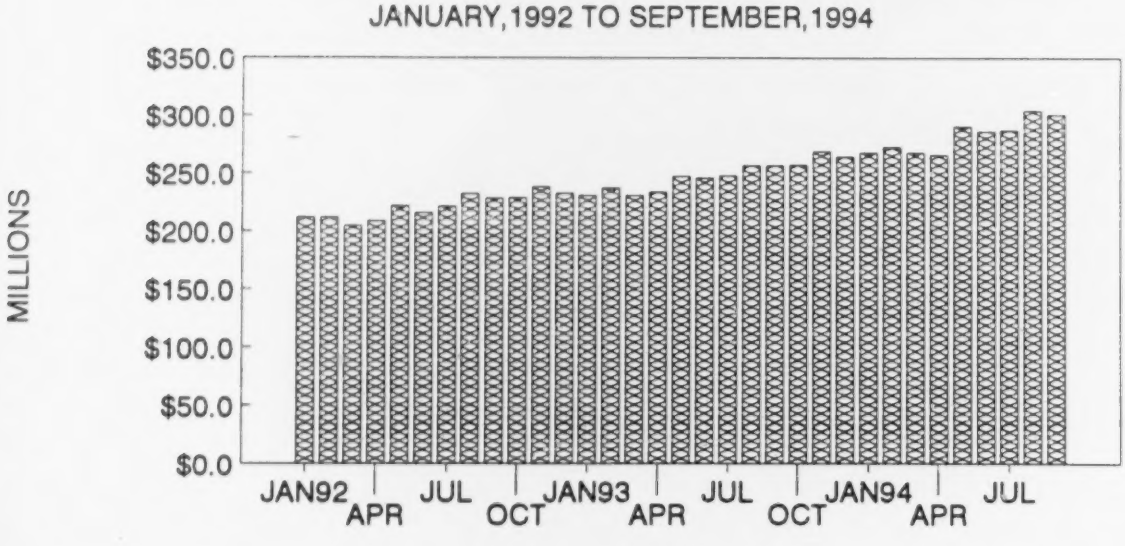
Not Seasonally Adjusted

	September 1994	August 1994	September 1993	CHANGE FROM: August'94	CHANGE FROM: September'93
CLAIMS ACTIVITIES					
Initial Claims	4,120	3,931	3,955	189	165
Continued Claims	36,940	49,102	43,623	−12,162	−6,683
# Insured Unemployed *	9,209	10,152	9,648	−943	−439
Insured Unemployment Rate	1.6	1.8	1.8		
PAYMENT ACTIVITIES					
First Payments	1,431	1,813	1,530	−382	−99
Final Payments	683	975	881	−292	−198
Weeks Compensated	28,383	38,568	31,230	−10,185	−2,847
Net Benefit Payments	$4,349,123	$5,758,487	$4,575,488	−$1,409,364	−$226,365
Average Weekly Check	$153.23	$149.31	$146.51	$3.92	$6.72

** Reflects residents filing an intrastate continued claim and residents filing a continued claim against another state during the week which includes the 12th of the month.*

New claims for unemployment insurance rose 189 or 4.8 percent in September. Over the year, initial claims were up 165 for a 4.2 percent increase. The number of insured unemployed in September was 9,209, a decrease of 943 from August and 439 less than September,1993. The insured unemployment rate fell to 1.6 percent. Benefit payments for September totaled $4.35 million, a decrease of $1.4 million from August and a decrease of $226,365 from September, 1993. The average weekly check of $153.23 was $6.72 higher than in September 1993 and $3.92 more than the average weekly check for the prior month. The Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund has a balance of $300,330,584 as of September 30, 1994.

Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund



New Mexico Area Economic Activity

(SOURCES: Published articles, government documents, private and public sector news releases and reports from local New Mexico Department of Labor Service Centers. In most cases, no attempt is made to verify accuracy of information from the above sources)

Statewide:

The September issue of General Fund Report of the **New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration (DFA)**, covering developments in July 1994, states that New Mexico General Fund revenues for July 1994 were $178.7 million, up 1.2 percent over the total for the first month of the 1993 fiscal year. Gross receipts tax revenues were $75.9 million, growth of 0.6 percent. (The General Fund Report states that August gross receipts revenue is expected to be exceptionally strong.) Net personal income tax revenues for July were $34.2 million, up 2.9 percent over July 1993. July severance tax revenues (on May mineral production) were $13.0 million. Oil prices in May 1994 averaged $16.17/bbl., down from $16.78/bbl. in May 1993. Natural gas prices in May 1994 averaged $1.71/mcf., down from $2.06/mcf a year ago. May 1994 taxable oil production was 5.3 million barrels, while natural gas production in May was 113.5 bcf.

The dairy business is thriving in New Mexico, according to the latest **Census of Agriculture**, the most complete summary of data on agriculture. The report, which was prepared by the US Census Bureau, states that the number of cattle in the state rose by 88 percent between 1987 and 1992. There were 14,279 farms and ranches in New Mexico at the end of 1992 compared with 14,249 in 1987. Livestock and crop sales totaled $1.26 billion in 1992. Cattle and calves led agricultural sales, posting total revenues of $615.26 million in 1992, down somewhat from $624.40 million in 1987. The amount of land in farms grew by about 800,000 acres between 1987 and 1992 - from 46 million acres to 46.8 million acres.

According to a press release from the **US Commerce Department**, New Mexico was among the ten states with the fastest rates of personal income growth in the second quarter of 1994. New Mexico's personal income rose by 2 percent from the first to the second quarter, ranking New Mexico ninth among the states and the District of Columbia. Personal income in the US rose by 1.9 percent during the second quarter, compared to 1.3 percent in the first quarter of this year. The other states with above average growth rates were: Nevada (2.4 percent); Delaware (2.3 percent); Nebraska and Florida (2.2 percent); Utah and Kentucky (2.1 percent); Rhode Island, Louisiana, and Virginia (2 percent).

The **Western Blue Chip Economic Forecast,** published by the Economic Outlook Center at the Arizona State University College of Business reports that the New Mexico economy will grow through the remainder of 1994, although some slowing will take place in 1995. Personal income is expected to grow by 7.5 percent in 1994, slowing slightly to 6.8 percent in 1995. Wage and salary employment is expected to grow 4.2 percent in 1994, and by 3.5 percent in 1995. Population growth will be 2.1 percent in 1994 and 2.0 percent in 1995. Housing permits will slow dramatically, from 20.4 growth in 1994 to 5.3 percent in 1995.

Airports in ten New Mexico cities will share $3.51 million in federal grants from the US Department of Transportation to pay for improvements and to purchase equipment, according to an item in the **New Mexico Business Weekly**. The biggest grants were $838,099 to Farmington for runway work at Four Corners Regional Airport and $832,590 to Santa Rosa to prepare a site for a runway.

The state of New Mexico will receive an interim payment of $1.05 million as its share of national forest receipts collected in the 1994 fiscal year. The **US Forest Service** pays 25 percent of the revenues it collects from timber sales, grazing , recreation, minerals and land uses to the states in which national forest lands are located. The funds are used for schools and roads. The interim payment represents 75 percent of the estimated total amount the state will receive as its share of the funds collected during the federal fiscal year that ended on September 30.

Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:

The Bernalillo County Planning Commission approved a 100-acre residential development in the East Sandia Mountain on October 5. The subdivision on which the homes are to be located is known as Albo Prado. The development will bring 37 new homes, each costing an average of $250,000.

According to an item in the October 1 edition of the Albuquerque Journal, President Clinton has signed into law a bill that includes $15.5 million to help the Albuquerque South Valley obtain wastewater systems. The Senate gave final approval to the $337.7 million Veteran's Affairs, Housing and Urban Development Appropriations Bill, which included the money for the South Valley projects. Under the legislation , New Mexico will negotiate the amount that the state will contribute to the project.

Media Play, a book, music and video "superstore", opened in late September in northeast Albuquerque. The Albuquerque store will carry about 80,000 book titles, 12,000 video titles and 60,000 music titles. The store will employ about 100 people. Media Play is owned by Minnesota-based Musicland Stores Corp. The Media Play chain plans to have about 100 stores nationwide by the end of 1995.

The **US Air Force** will provide the University of New Mexico $12 million to help develop a $33 million astronomy science center that would include an observatory at Acoma Pueblo. The UNM Department of Physics and Astronomy proposed the science center in conjunction with the state of New Mexico, the Pueblo of Acoma, the city of Albuquerque, Los Alamos and Sandia National Laboratories, the Phillips Laboratory, New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology and the Albuquerque Public Schools. The center will include three sites - one in Albuquerque's Old Town, one in Socorro, and at Acoma Pueblo, the Enchanted Skies Observatory and Park.

The September 19 issue of the **New Mexico Business Weekly** ran charts showing that new commercial building was valued at $49.7 million in 1994 compared to $41 million in 1993. There were 1,815 new houses built in Albuquerque between January and August 1994, compared to 1,412 in 1993. The total value of construction in Albuquerque for the first eight months of 1994 was $371.2 million, compared to $281.6 million for the first eight months of 1993.

Plastech, a Minnesota-based plastics company with a plant in Albuquerque, has obtained city of Albuquerque approval for up to

$6.9 million in industrial revenue bonds for a plant expansion that could create up to 34 new jobs. Plastech's Albuquerque plant makes components for various industries and currently employs about 160 workers.

Wild Oats Markets plans to open two more stores in Albuquerque in 1995, the Colorado-based company announced in late October. One of the new markets will be on the west side of the city, the other will be in the northeast heights. The company now operates one store in Albuquerque and two stores in Santa Fe. Each of the new stores will employ between 60 and 100 people. The Wild Oats Chain now includes 14 supermarkets in six western states and plans to add one new store in Denver and one in Santa Monica, CA.

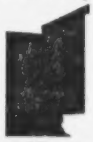
According to a report from the **Albuquerque Labor Service Center of the NM Dept. of Labor**, United Parcel Service (UPS) and the US Postal Service are in the process of conducting seasonal hiring. UPS plans to hire 150 temporary workers for the holiday season, while the Postal Service plans to hire about 300 seasonal employees.

The Albuquerque Labor Service Center also reports that the **Country Harvest Buffet** located in northeast Albuquerque is currently under construction. The potential workforce for this cafeteria style restaurant is 80 workers. The restaurant is scheduled to open in November 1994.

Roswell Area, Chaves County:

The **Roswell Labor Service Center** reports that Pepsi-Cola is building a new facility in Roswell. Groundbreaking for the 30,000-square-foot facility will begin at the nine-acre site in late fall. The $1 million distribution and office facility is designed to support the company's Roswell operations. The complex should be operational by March 1995.

Las Cruces Area, Doña Ana County:



New Mexico State University's College of Engineering was awarded a grant of nearly $1.3 million by the US Department of Defense in late September. NMSU was one of 16 colleges and universities nationwide selected by the Environmental Scholarships / Fellowships and Grants Program. The program was created to provide scholarships and fellowships to enable individuals to qualify for employment in various environmental programs. It also provides demonstration grants to assist institutions in developing environmental programs.

F & A Dairy Products Inc. broke ground in late September for a cheese processing plant to be located on the West Mesa Air Industrial Park west of Las Cruces. The plant will hire 25 employees when construction is complete in 1995. The operation is expected to expand eventually, with $8 million in additional construction and 30 more jobs, according to a company spokesman. F & A Dairy Products will produce mozzarella and provolone cheese.

The federal **Small Business Administration's Microloan Demonstration Project** has awarded $45,718 to the New Mexico Community Development Loan Fund to assist its efforts to help low-income entrepreneurs turn creative ideas into viable businesses. The project provides SBA long-term loans to non-profit organizations with at least one year of experience at making and servicing small loans. The New Mexico Community Development Program, an intermediary organization, uses those funds to back a revolving fund used to finance small loans to budding entrepreneurs.

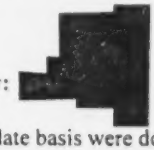
Hobbs Area, Lea County:

The **Hobbs Labor Service Center** reports that a hazardous waste site will be opened in Lea County. The site will be located about six miles east of Eunice, and will employ 130 people.

A new **Golden Corral Restaurant** is scheduled to open in Hobbs in March of 1995. The building housing the restaurant will be 7,500-square-feet and the business will employ up to 70 people. The restaurant will seat 260 people and will feature both menu and buffet-style dining.

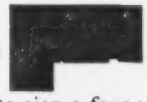
According to an article in the **Hobbs Daily News-Sun,** New Mexico Junior College and the College of the Southwest, both located in Hobbs, are reporting significant increases in enrollment. NMJC officials reported that 2,829 students enrolled for the fall semester, an increase of 138 students from last year. The College of the Southwest reports an increase of 60 students, putting fall enrollment at 427 students.

Ruidoso Area, Lincoln County:



Building permits on a year-to-date basis were down in August 1994 for Ruidoso, falling from 391 in 1993 to 238 in 1994. The value of permitted construction was up 26 percent, from $11.453 million in 1993 to $14.381 million in the January to June period in 1994.

Fort Wingate Area, McKinley County:



An Albuquerque company has agreed to sign a four-year contract with the US Army for use of the Fort Wingate facilities. The company, TPL, Inc., will use the facilities to demilitarize Army pyrotechnics (flares, signals and flash devices). The Army awarded TPL a two-year contract in July for $2,878,533 for recycling nearly 1,700 tons of devices. The pyrotechnics will be converted into products like fertilizers, fireworks and materials for welding rods and television tubes. The projects is expected to create about 30 jobs.

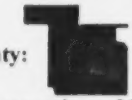
Española Area, Rio Arriba County:

According to an article in the **Rio Grande Sun,** the city of Espanola's gross receipts tax distribution from the New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department showed an increase of more than ten percent between the 1994 and the 1993 fiscal years. The city received $3,351,695 from the distribution in the 1993 fiscal year and $3,691,496 in the 1994 fiscal year. (The state fiscal year ends June 30 of each year.)

According to a report from the **Espanola Labor Service Center,** the following US Forest Service projects have been approved for the Santa Fe National Forest: $165,000 for facilities at the Coyote administrative site and $423,000 for facilities at the Jack's Creek campground. The following projects have been approved for the Carson National Forest: $299,000 for facilities at El Rito Ranger Station; $599,000 for facilities and $239,000 for roads at the Santa Barbara/Hodges campground and $392,000 for facilities and $129,000 for roads at Echo Amphitheater Campground.

San Ildefonso Area, Rio Arriba County:

The **US Department of Energy** has awarded $231,000 in grants to San Ildefonso Pueblo for environmental projects. The department awarded a $131,039 cooperative agreement grant to conduct a study of pollution sources that impact the San Ildefonso community.

San Felipe Pueblo, Sandoval County: 

San Felipe Pueblo will soon break ground on a $9.3 million casino. Construction is expected to begin in late October at the site 26 miles north of Albuquerque. The tribe plans to open the casino in April 1995. The casino is expected to employ 275 people, according to a spokesman for the tribal government.

Santa Fe Area, Santa Fe County:

Alfalfa's Markets Inc., a natural foods and gourmet supermarket chain, is planning to open a store in Santa Fe. Alfalfa's has tentative plans to open a 22,000-square-foot, 100-employee store in Santa Fe next April. Alfalfa's sells organic and locally grown produce, meat, seafood, and grocery items. The stores also have juice, espresso and soup & salad bars, and full-service delis and bakeries.

An article in the October 17, 1994 edition of the Albuquerque Journal's Business Outlook section states that **Nambe Mills** of Santa Fe plans to expand its manufacturing facilities to produce a new line of tableware, but the company has not yet decided on a site for the new factory. The facility will employ about 150 skilled workers and will cost more than $5 million to build. The building will be about 15,000 square feet in area. The company will begin construction as soon as possible.

According to a Sept. 23 article in the **Santa Fe New Mexican,** Santa Fe's August hotel occupancy rate was off almost 6 percent compared to the same month last year. The survey of Santa Fe's hotels and motels put the August occupancy rate at 85.6 percent, down 5.7 percent form the 91.3 percent recorded in August 1993. August's occupancy rate was also lower than July's, which came in at 86.7 percent, the highest occupancy rate so far in 1994. The August occupancy rate is usally higher than the July rate.

Truth or Consequences Area, Sierra County:

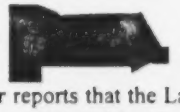
The **Vista del Sierra Family Residence Council** of the Truth or Consequences Public Housing Authority has been awarded a $40,000 grant from the US Housing and Urban Development Dept. for the purpose of training and providing technical assistance so that Council members are able to build a strong tenant organization, access needed social support services, and develop the skills to operate tenant opportunity programs.

Farmington Area, San Juan County:

According to a report from the **San Juan County Labor Service Center,** Williams Field Services will build a $50 million power plant next to the existing Williams Field Services Milagro Co-Generating Project near Farmington. Construction on the power plant will begin in January 1995, and the plant should be completed by the first quarter of 1996.

The **Farmington Daily Times** reported on October 7th that the Sun Crest Hospital in Farmington is going out of business. The private 54-bed psychiatric and substance abuse hospital employs 64 full-time workers. The company states that the employees will receive help in finding other jobs.

The value of building permits issued in Farmington since January 1 has soared in the first nine months of 1994, compared to the first nine months of 1993, according to the city of Farmington's **Building Inspection Division**. The city has issued 1,441 building permits since Jan.1, with the permits' total value being $24.4 million. During the same nine-month period last year the number of permits issued was 1,327 with a total value of $19.3 million.

Las Vegas Area, San Miguel County: 

The **Las Vegas Labor Service Center** reports that the Las Vegas K-Mart will close permanently in February 1995. K-Mart Corporation international headquarters recently announced the permanent closure of 110 stores, including the store in Las Vegas. There are 127 people employed at the Las Vegas K-Mart, and gradual layoffs will be taking place over the fall and winter.

Taos Area, Taos County:

The **Economic Development Administration of the US Department of Commerce** has awarded $600,000 to assist in the construction of the proposed 18,000-square-foot Taos Business Park. The town also received a $400,00 Community Development Block Grant from the Housing and Urban Development Department to assist in financing the project. The business park is expected to cost $1.505 million, with the remainder of the financing coming from local banks and the Taos town government. The project, which will consist of 10,000 square feet of manufacturing space and 8,000 square feet of office, retail and other space, is expected to create 116 jobs.

The **Furr's Supermarket** in Taos is to be expanded to 15,000-square-feet, adding 100 new employees and a number of new features, according to an article in the Taos News. The completion of the expansion is expected for late November or early December of this year. Plans for the new Furr's include expanded produce and meat departments and the addition of a fish market, floral department and a new bakery.

NEW MEXICO OCCUPATIONAL JOB NEEDS

RECENT JOB SHORTAGES/SURPLUSES 1/

STATEWIDE SUMMARY:

SHORTAGES	MAJOR SURPLUSES
COOK	CASHIER
ELECTRICIAN	CLERK, GENERAL
LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE	CONSTRUCTION WKR, UNSKILLED
REGISTERED NURSE	LABORER
TRUCK DRIVER	SALES CLERK
CORRECTIONAL OFFICER	SECRETARY

STATEWIDE SHORTAGES IN EDUCATION & HEALTH:

EDUCATION	HEALTH
BILINGUAL TEACHER	CERTIFIED NURSING ASSISTANT
EDUCATIONAL DIAGNOSTICIAN	CRITICAL CARE NURSE
SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGIST	HOME HEALTH CARE AIDE
SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER	LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE
THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL, PHYSICAL, SPEECH)	NURSE PRACTITIONER
SCHOOL NURSE	PHYSICIAN
	THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL, PHYSICAL, SPEECH)

ALBUQUERQUE MSA:

SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
AUTOMOTIVE TECHNICIAN	ACCOUNTANT
CORRECTIONAL OFFICER	BOOKKEEPER
ELECTRICIAN	CLERK, GENERAL
FAST FOOD WORKER	COMPUTER OPERATOR
FOOD SERVICE WORKER	ELECTRONIC TECHNICIAN
HOME HEALTH CARE AIDE	MANAGER, ALL INDUSTRIES
MAID (CLEANING SERVICE)	RECEPTIONIST
MEDICAL TRANSCRIBER/CLERK	SECRETARY
MOTEL CLEANER	TEACHER (ELEMENTARY,
NURSE (LPN)	HOME EC., SOC STUDIES)
SALES PERSON (RETAIL)	
SHEET METAL/HEATING & AIR COND. MECHANIC	
TEACHER (BILINGUAL, MATH & SCIENCE, READING, SPECIAL ED.)	
THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL & PHYSICAL)	
TRUCK DRIVER (CDL)	

SANTA FE MSA:

SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
AUTOBODY REPAIR	ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
BOOKKEEPER, COMPUTER	CASHIER
FAST FOOD WORKER	CLERK, GENERAL
HOUSEKEEPER	CONSTRUCTION WORKER, UNSKILLED
LIVE-IN COMPANION	FRONT DESK CLERK
SECURITY GUARD	MANAGER, RETAIL SALES
CORRECTIONAL OFFICER	RECEPTIONIST
	SALES CLERK

LAS CRUCES MSA:

SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
CERTIFIED NURSES AIDE	CANNERY WORKER
ELECTRICIAN	CONSTUCTION WORKER II
INSURANCE AGENT	RECEPTIONIST
LIVE-IN COMPANION	SECRETARY
PLUMBER	TRACTOR OPERATOR

NM DEPT OF LABOR SERVICE CENTERS 2/

TOP 10 JOB OPENINGS	TOP 10 APPLICANTS
MATERIAL HANDLER	CLERK, GENERAL
CONSTRUCTION WORKER II	CONSTRUCTION WORKER II
YARD WORKER	CONSTRUCTION WORKER I
CONSTRUCTION WORKER I	CASHIER-CHECKER
CLERK GENERAL	SECRETARY
CLEANER (Commercial or Insti.)	CARPENTER
MAINTENANCE REPAIRER, BLDG	CASHIER II
ELECTRICIAN (Construction)	RECEPTIONIST
KITCHEN HELPER	OPERATING ENGINEER
WAITER/WAITRESS	CLEANER (Commercial or Industrial)

PROJECTED LONG TERM NEEDS, 1988-2000: 3/

FASTEST GROWING OCCUP.	OCCUP. W/MOST OPENINGS
HOME HEALTH AIDE	SALESPERSON, RETAIL
PARALEGAL	WAITER & WAITRESS
MEDICAL ASSISTANT	FOOD COUNTER WORKER
MEDICAL SECRETARY	CASHIER
PHYSICAL THERAPIST	GENERAL MANAGER & TOP EXEC.
CANNERY WORKER (seasonal)	SECRETARY
TRAVEL AGENT	JANITOR & CLEANERS, EXC. MAID
PHYSICAL THERAPY ASSISTANT	GENERAL OFFICE CLERK
SURGICAL TECHNICIAN	REGISTERED NURSE
PLASTIC MOLDING, CASTING OP.	TRUCK DRIVER, HEAVY

1/ Based on monthly reports by NM Dept. of Labor Service Centers and semi-annual survey of major Albuquerque employers and professional organizations. For current information by area contact the Area Labor Service Centers listed on the last page, or call the Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis at 841-8645.
2/ Applicants registering and employers listing job openings with Labor Service Centers.
3/ Source: "New Mexico Occupational Outlook 2000," NMDOL, September 1991.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THE NEW MEXICO LABOR MARKET REVIEW

A. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYED, UNEMPLOYED, and UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Conceptually, persons in the civilian labor force are counted where they reside. These estimates are derived monthly; the reference period to which the estimates pertain is the calendar week including the 12th day of the month. This week is referred to as the "survey week."

Labor Force

The term "labor force" refers to an estimate of the number of persons, 16 years of age and older, classified as employed or unemployed. The civilian labor force is the total labor force (as defined above), excluding persons in the Armed Forces. Most published data, including national and state estimates, pertain to the Civilian Labor Force. Civilian Labor Force = Employed + Unemployed.

Employed (Persons by place of residence)

Employed persons are those individuals, 16 years of age and older, who did any work at all during the survey week as paid employees, in their own business, profession or farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family operated business. Also counted as employed are those persons who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or personal reasons. Individuals are counted only once even though they may hold more than one job.

Unemployed

Unemployed persons comprise all persons who did not work during the survey week but who made specific efforts to find a job within the previous 4 weeks and were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, were available for work, but were not actively seeking work because they were (a) waiting to be called back to a job from which they were laid off, or (b) waiting to report to a new job within 30 days.

Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian force. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate removes routine fluctuations from the estimate of unemployment.

B. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (Jobs by place of work)

This monthly employment-by-industry series refers to the number of persons on individual employer payrolls during the reference period each month. The reference period for all employers, except federal government, is the pay period which includes the twelfth of the month. For federal government establishments, the reference period used is the last day of the calendar month. Intermittent federal workers are counted if they performed any service during the month.

This data excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid volunteers or family workers, domestic workers in individual households and the Armed Forces. (Civilian military jobs are counted). Also omitted are employees on leave without pay or on strike for the entire reference period.

It is important to note that this data series differs from the total employment estimates described in Section A.- Civilian Labor Force, Employed, Unemployed and Unemployment Rate, because the nonagricultural wage and salary series is based on a job by place of work concept while the total employment series is based on an employed person by place of residence concept.

C. ADDITIONAL TERMINOLOGY

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

There are approximately 300 designated MSAs in the U. S., and New Mexico contains three: The Albuquerque MSA (Bernalillo, Sandoval and Valencia Counties), the Las Cruces MSA (Dona Ana County) and the Santa Fe MSA (Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties).

An MSA is a statistical standard designated and defined by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards (OFSPS). MSA's are designated so that governmental agencies will use a common geographical classification in the production of data on metropolitan areas in the nation. The general concept of an MSA is one of a large population nucleus, together with any adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus.

Quadrants

In order to improve the overview of state employment conditions given on the front page of the Review, the state has been divided into geographic quadrants which exclude the three Metropolitan Statistical Areas: 1) The northeast quadrant includes Colfax, Guadalupe, Harding, Mora, Quay, Rio Arriba, San Miguel, Taos, Torrance and Union counties; 2) The southeast quadrant includes Chaves, Curry, De Baca, Eddy, Lea, Lincoln, Otero, and Roosevelt counties; 3) The southwest quadrant includes Catron, Grant, Hidalgo, Luna, Sierra, and Socorro counties; 4) The northwest quadrant includes Cibola, McKinley, and San Juan counties.

Labor Force Participation Rate

The number of persons in the labor force as a percent of the total population, 16 years of age or older.

Estimate

An approximate figure arrived at following specified procedures, thoughtful consideration of facts and/or approximate calculations, is an estimate. It does not imply an exact figure and may be subject to change or revision as additional facts or improved techniques become available. Estimates based on early sample returns or heavily upon the judgment of an Analyst because important information is as yet unavailable are identified as Preliminary Estimates. Revised Estimates are developed using new data or techniques.

Seasonal Adjustment

The procedure of applying smoothing factors to an economic data series to remove the effects of routine fluctuations associated with weather and institutional schedules such as the school year.

Benchmark

Estimates are normally based on a sample or less than complete preliminary information. Revision of initial data based upon reasonably complete information is called a "Benchmark".

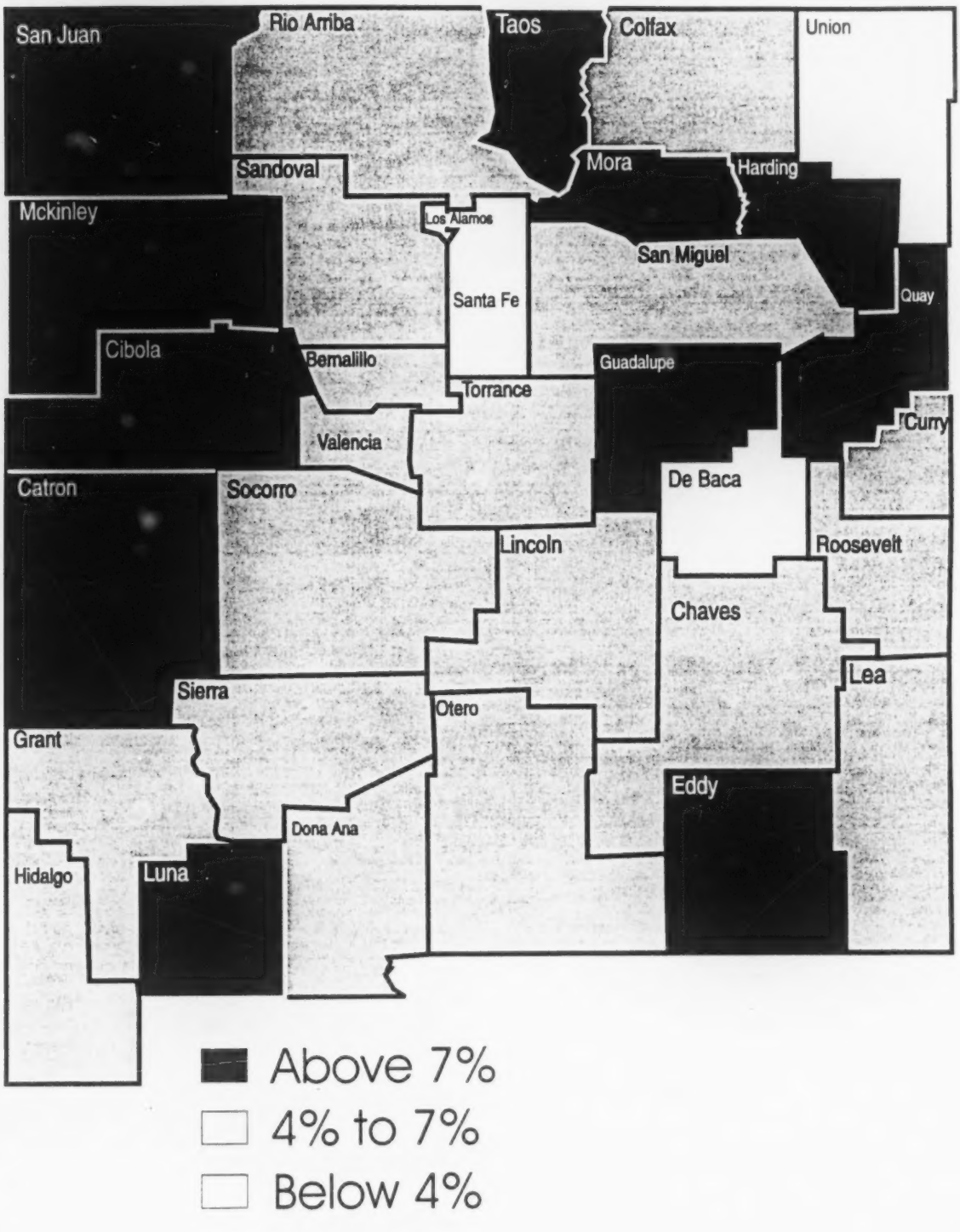
Goods-producing Sector

The "Goods-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes the construction, manufacturing and mining industries.

Services-producing Sector

The "Services-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes: transportation & public utilities, trade, finance, insurance & real estate, services and government.

September 1994 Unemployment Rates by County



New Mexico Department of Labor

Labor Service Center Directory

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The humpback flute player Kokopelli displayed on the cover of the *New Mexico Labor Market Review* is found throughout prehistoric cultures in the Southwest. Kokopelli's Symbolism varies from a fertility image, to a rain priest, to a hunting magician. In his hump he carries seeds of plants and flowers and with the music of his flute creates warmth for their germination as he scatters them.

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